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Herald Tribune

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PARIS, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1976

Established 1887

At Least One
Was Thrilled

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Today: Temp. 12-11 (94-53). Tomorrow: similar.
Friday: Temp. 10-12 (50-54). LONDON: Variable.
Saturday: Temp. 10-12 (50-54). Tomorrow: similar.
Sunday: Temp. 10-12 (50-54). Tomorrow: similar.
NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 50-51 (62-53).
NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 14-15 (57-59).
NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 14-15 (57-59).
NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 14-15 (57-59).

No. 29,022

Results in U.S. Primaries

Michigan				Maryland			
REPUBLICAN	Votes	Per cent	Delegates	REPUBLICAN	Votes	Per cent	Delegates
Ford	689,176	63	55	Ford	94,784	58	43
Reagan	364,344	34	29	Reagan	68,916	43	0
Uncommitted	8,471	1	—				
DEMOCRATIC				DEMOCRATIC			
Carter	306,501	44	69	Brown	254,271	49	0
Udall	304,297	43	51	Carter	217,166	37	32
Wallace	49,350	7	2	Udall	21,372	4	0
Uncommitted	15,529	2	—	Wallace	23,690	4	0
Jackson	10,613	1	—	Jackson	13,556	2	10
McCormack	7,663	1	—	McCormack	9,817	2	0
Shriver	6,163	1	—	Harris	6,880	1	0
Harris	4,332	1	—				

2-to-1 Margin Over Reagan

Ford Wins Crucial Michigan Test

By Joel D. Weisman

DETROIT, May 19 (UPI)—President Gerald Ford won a crucial primary victory last night in his home state of Michigan, defeating Ronald Reagan, Rep. Morris Udall, and a host of other Democratic candidates.

Ford's victory was the result of an intense and unified effort by his campaign managers, who had been working for weeks to build up his support in the state.

Mr. Ford's campaign chairman, James M. Edwards, said that Mr. Ford's victory was a "very big step" in his campaign against Reagan.

Behind the surface excitement, however, Mr. Ford's strategists saw a sober view of the coming election. Mr. Ford's campaign director, Stuart Spencer, said that the victory was a "shot in the arm" but conceded that the President's battle for the nomination "would still be a tough fight."

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Ford meet six primaries next week. Ford conceded privately that Reagan would win the primaries in Arkansas and Idaho and gave the former California governor the edge in Kentucky



Rogers Morton, President Ford's campaign manager, reacting to the results.

Returns showed Rep. Udall did well in white suburban areas as he has in earlier contests, but also that he had strong support in blue-collar areas.

Mr. Carter continued to pile up large victory margins in black precincts, where he was helped by the endorsement of Coleman Young, the black mayor of Detroit. However, it is more difficult to measure the impact of endorsements of Mr. Carter by Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Automobile Workers Union, and auto-maker Henry Ford.

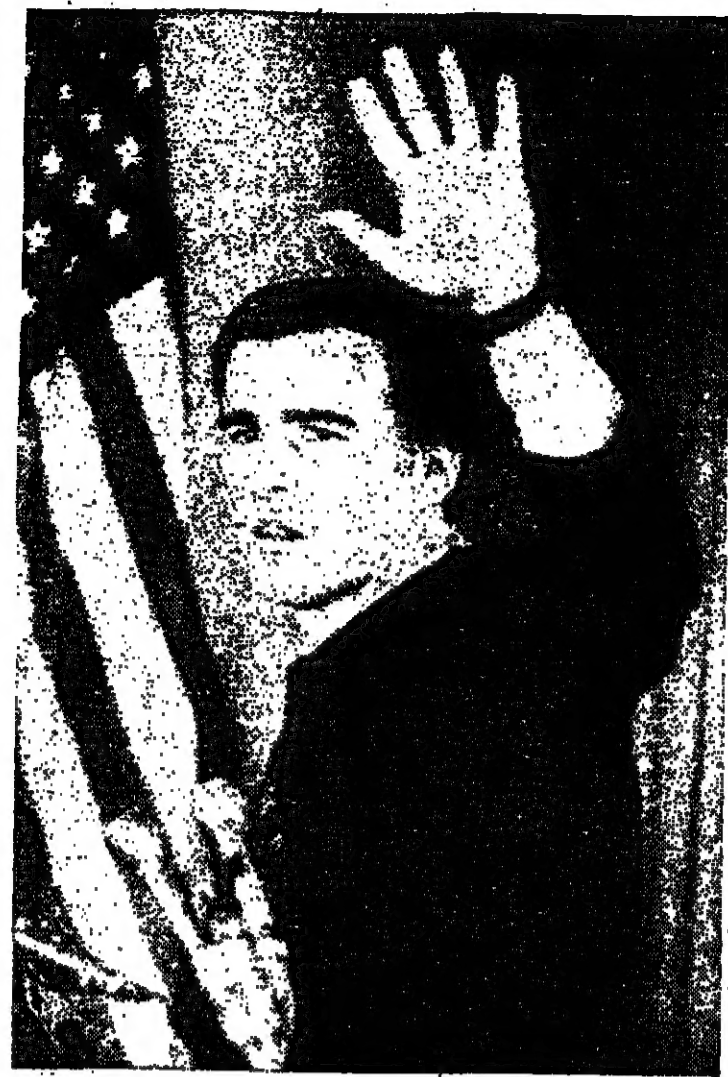
Rep. Udall had hoped to make only a respectable showing here "since I had the establishment against me," he said early in the campaign. Carter aides were confident of a relatively easy triumph. A Carter aide conceded Rep. Udall's "presence and commercials attacking Jimmy's stands on issues hurt more than we expected."

Even before the results were known, Rep. Udall announced that he was dropping plans to campaign in Oregon, where he has had an organization working for him for almost a year, because of money problems.

Rep. Udall will campaign in Ohio, New Jersey, South Dakota, Kentucky and Arkansas, he said.

The Arizona congressman is hoping that Mr. Carter will be unable to go to the convention with enough delegates to wrap up the nomination, and that the delegates will turn to him as the candidate with the second highest number of delegates.

In the Republican primary, the key to Mr. Ford's triumph appeared to be a large stay-at-home among the 800,000 voters who supported Gov. Wallace in 1972. Many of those voters had been expected to vote for Mr. Reagan. Such crossover votes were credited with helping Mr. Reagan fashion victories over Mr. Ford in Indiana and Texas.



FIRST RACE, FIRST VICTORY—California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. waving to supporters in Baltimore after he won the Maryland primary, his first presidential contest.

Brown Wins First Primary, Beating Carter in Maryland

By Ben A. Franklin

BALTIMORE, May 19 (UPI)—Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California turned a 20-day campaign blitz in Maryland's Democratic presidential preferential primary into an elective victory last night over Jimmy Carter.

Mr. Carter was ahead in the separate voting for delegates, since Mr. Brown, 38, had no slate.

But the Californian's victory in the popular vote in his first primary test gave him momentum for future races and represented a clear setback for Mr. Carter, a former Georgia governor.

"Obviously, I can't win all the primaries," Mr. Carter said with a smile, Associated Press reported.

President Ford easily defeated former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California in the Republican race. The President was expected to gather most of the 43 Maryland delegates to the Republican convention.

In an important race for the Democratic senatorial nomination, Rep. Paul Sarbanes of Baltimore stopped the comeback of Sen. Joseph Tydings. Mr. Tydings was seeking to avenge his 1970 loss, which he attributed to Republican dirty tricks, to Sen. Glenn Beall Jr.

Gov. Brown's substantial victory in the nonbinding presidential preference voting in Maryland, where he chose to begin a belated national drive for the nomination, was aided by an all-out stop-Carter drive by the state's governor, Marvin Mandel. Gov. Mandel ordered Baltimore's Democratic machine to get out a large vote for Gov. Brown.

Five other Democratic contenders in the Maryland primary, including Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, Gov. George Wallace of Alabama and Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, virtually dropped from sight in the statewide returns. Also on the ballot were former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma and Ellen McCormack, the anti-abortion candidate.

Gov. Brown told a crowd of jubilant supporters here last night that his campaign is just beginning.

"I thank all the people of Maryland for giving me this chance to go forward with my campaign," Mr. Brown said at a rally at his campaign headquarters in the Lord Baltimore Hotel.

Today, Gov. Brown was to fly to Portland, Ore., to campaign as a write-in candidate in next week's Democratic primary in that state.

"I'm going to ask the people of Oregon to give me their support as a write-in candidate," he said. "After that, we will go to Nevada, California, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Colorado."

"I'll see you in the general election, and I'll see you in January," he told his supporters.

The Californian was obviously extremely pleased with his victory. Before yesterday, local polls had shown that Gov. Brown and Mr. Carter were running about even, with Rep. Udall trailing far behind.

While Gov. Brown fielded no slate of delegates in the Maryland primary, he may pick up some of the 83 here from among delegates pledged to other candidates.

Until the primary, Gov. Brown had received only 1 1/2 of the 1,297 Democratic delegates already pledged to a specific candidate. One was in Wyoming, one-half in Alaska.

Strains Expected to Quit

WASHINGTON, May 19 (UPI)—Robert Strauss, the Democratic national chairman, said yesterday he expected to give up his party leadership post after the July convention but would remain available for any kind of political service the presidential nominee might suggest.

Mr. Strauss said that he assumed any Democratic nominee would want to put his own political advisers in charge of the party machinery for the general election.

Artillery Pounds Lebanon Despite Reports of Truce

BEIRUT, May 19 (UPI)—Moslem and Christian militiamen battled with heavy mortars in the capital and countryside today despite reports of an artillery cease-fire.

Barrages of shells slammed into residential districts in Beirut and its eastern and southern suburbs as both leftist and rightist gunners rejected attempts to stop indiscriminate shelling of civilian areas. Rocket and mortar fire was exchanged by Moslem and Christian-held villages in mountain combat zones.

Gummen in the ruins of Beirut's port and commercial districts raked each other's positions with machine-gun fire, halting the house-to-house battle that has raged in the area for weeks.

President-elect Elias Sarkis met today with leftist and Palestinian guerrilla leaders and a rightist radio station said agreement was reached to end the fighting within 48 hours.

First Meeting

Mr. Sarkis met for the first time since he was elected May 8 with Socialist leader Kamal Jumblatt, Palestinian Liberation Organization chairman Yasser Arafat and Salah Khalaf, better known as Abu Nidal, the second in command of el-Fatah guerrilla group.

The Phalangist party radio said the "meeting was positive and agreement was reached to end the fighting within 48 hours."

Transition Truce

A radio station controlled by the rebel Lebanese Arab Army said a 48-hour truce, which could be extended, would be announced soon to allow Mr. Sarkis to take over power in a peaceful atmosphere from President Suleiman Frangieh.

The Phalangist station said earlier that a Syrian Arab officer identified only as Col. Taysir had attempted to organize a total cease-fire and had succeeded in getting an agreement among leftist, rightist and Palestinian guerrilla groups "to stop the artillery shelling."

"The Lebanese (rightist) forces abided by the decision, while the other side is still firing artillery in all directions," the Phalangist station said.

By mid-afternoon Moslem areas were taking heavy fire from Phalangist guns.

Progress on a political solution to the 13-month civil war appeared deadlocked after the postponement today of a four-party Arab conference in the Saudi Arabian capital of Riyadh.

Reconciliation Sought

The conference, called by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to arrange a reconciliation between Egypt and Syria, had been expected to discuss the Lebanese conflict, including proposals for Arab League mediation.

The deadlock hinged on the issue of Syria's intervention in the conflict, which the leftists have repeatedly condemned and the rightists supported.

The Supreme Military Committee, the joint Lebanese-Syrian-Palestinian body in charge of supervising the war's shattered cease-fires, yesterday suspended its operations indefinitely after the leftists declared they would boycott the meetings. Both sides were attempting to revive the committee despite the deadlock, a leftist radio station said.

Meanwhile, in Washington, the State Department said the United States was prepared to resume its mediation role in Lebanon.

Spokesman Frederick Brown said, "Ambassador (Francis) Meadlo will be making himself available to the parties to achieve a political solution, in the same way Ambassador (Dean) Brown did."

Mr. Brown was sent to Lebanon as a special envoy and was instrumental in setting up the negotiations which led to the choosing of a new president.



PLO leader Yasser Arafat using walkie-talkie in Beirut.

Jewish, Arab Students Clash at Israeli Campus

JERUSALEM, May 19 (UPI)—Hundreds of Jewish and Arab students held a demonstration at the main Givat Ram campus to protest the slaying of three Arabs in the first three days of the disturbances.

About the same number of Jewish students then held a counterdemonstration on the other side of the campus, singing Israeli folk songs in an effort to drown out the Arab chants.

Witnesses said that it was unclear who started the violence. Arabs and Jews suddenly began fighting with fists. In the confusion, the violence quickly escalated into clashes with clubs, bars, sticks and stones. Scores of students were injured.

In the Old City of Jerusalem, security forces "fired" tear gas canisters to break up crowds of young Arabs looting shops and setting fires on fire near Herod's Gate. Arab shopkeepers closed three-quarters of the stores in the Old City.

The confrontation at Hebrew University began when about 150 Arab students held a demonstration at the main Givat Ram campus to protest the slaying of three Arabs in the first three days of the disturbances.

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S. Africa Will Shield Namibia With No-Man's-Land Border

JOHANNESBURG, May 19 (AP)—South Africa announced today that it will create a 1,000-mile-long no-man's-land along the border of Angola in an effort to stem escalating raids by black nationalist guerrillas into disputed South-West Africa.

The government also announced sweeping measures giving authorities powers to evacuate villagers from "prohibited areas," order curfews, conduct searches, restrict travel and arrest suspected terrorists.

The announcements marked a sharp intensification of the struggle with guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization—SWAPO. They followed reports of a daylight SWAPO raid yesterday, in which the guerrillas publicly executed a 70-year-old black villager.

SWAPO guerrillas have been waging a sporadic hit-and-run campaign for the last decade to wrest South-West Africa—known as Namibia—from South African rule.

The plan, under discussion by South African authorities for several months, amounts to the creation of what U.S. troops in Vietnam called a free-fire zone, acting as a barrier to guerrilla infiltration.

At least 500 persons have already been uprooted in the Ovambo border region. How many other villagers will be moved was not immediately known.

The new regulations also require "any person who is not an officer or employee of the state or the administration of South-West Africa" to surrender all arms and ammunition.

United Nations as Namibia from South Africa. The mineral-rich territory is administered by South Africa under a League of Nations mandate rejected by the United Nations.

South African intelligence sources say the guerrillas are convinced that the Soviet-armed SWAPO guerrillas operating from bases in southern Angola are being trained by Cuban soldiers.

Soviet arms and about 15,000 Cuban troops helped Angola's ruling Popular Movement crush two rival movements after the country gained independence last year, and many of the Cubans are still there.

The South African announcement said that the no-man's-land between Angola and South-West Africa would be a half-mile wide. It said that people removed from there or other "prohibited areas" will be compensated.

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Latest GOP Results Increase Chance of Convention Fight

By R.W. Apple Jr.

NEW YORK, May 19 (UPI)—Gaining the sweeping triumph in his home state of Michigan, Mr. Ford had described as a "passing" and by adding a solid victory in Maryland, President Ford increased the chances that he and Ronald Reagan will fight out at the Republican National convention in August.

It's going to be 1952 all over again, Eisenhower versus Taft," Republican party leader commented.

Mr. Ford's success in reversing a tide that had been flowing against him in Texas may not be permanent. Some of the territory on which the remaining delegates are divided will be won by his adversary, Mr. Reagan, on the Democratic side, it was second consecutive Tuesday of appointments for former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, whose nomination had been viewed as highly probable by most elements of the party.

The Georgian did far less well in Michigan, despite the backing of important black and white leaders, and he lost in Maryland to Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California, a late entrant into the presidential race, who had lost in Nebraska and edged by in Connecticut last Tuesday.

No Brown Slate

Mr. Carter still holds a substantial lead in total delegates. Despite his loss in Maryland, he used more delegates there than anyone because Gov. Brown ended no slate. But he will find it increasingly difficult to argue that he is "unstoppable," and he is to attract noncommitted leaders to his banner, unless he can in several of next week's primaries.

Democrats and independents voted over in substantial numbers to vote in the Michigan Republican primary, as the White House had feared. By a narrow margin, the Democrats preferred

Mr. Reagan, but the far more numerous independents—the key element in most recent Michigan elections—chose the local boy, Mr. Ford, by almost 2 to 1.

Their support, combined with the President's overwhelming success among Republicans, who gave him three-quarters of their votes, was enough to avert home-state embarrassment.

Interviews by The New York Times and CBS News with about 1,600 voters as they left the polling places indicated that many of those who gave Gov. George Wallace of Alabama 51 per cent of the vote in the 1972 Democratic primary stayed at home yesterday.

Of the 24 per cent of this year's electorate that professed to have backed Gov. Wallace in 1972,

about half voted in the Republican primary and about half in the Democratic primary. Mr. Reagan, who had sought to knock the President out of the race with an upset in Michigan, got two-thirds of the Wallace backers who chose a Republican ballot, but they were less numerous than he had hoped.

About half the voters in the Republican primary were registered Republicans, about 15 per cent Democrats and the rest independents.

Mr. Ford ran strongly among most demographic groupings, suggesting that his favorite son status had aided him considerably. He had previously lost five of six primaries.

The Times-CBS News poll also showed that Mr. Reagan's image

as a party-splitter had hurt him. Almost half the Republican voters expressed concern about the problem and they gave Mr. Ford more than 85 per cent of their votes. Those who were not worried by divisiveness went narrowly for the California conservative.

On the Democratic side, Mr. Carter benefited from two endorsements, the poll indicated, in his race with Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona.

Rank-and-file members of the United Automobile Workers, the largest and most influential union in the state, followed the lead of their president, Leonard Woodcock, in supporting the Georgian. Mr. Carter got almost two-thirds of the UAW votes, which made (Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

After Excommunication Warning

Italy Bishops Split on Red-Candidate Censure

VATICAN CITY, May 19 (AP)—About one-third of the Italian bishops have voiced disagreement with a pronouncement threatening excommunication for Catholics running on a Communist ticket in the June 20 elections.

The Most Rev. Fausto Vailanti, spokesman for the Conference of the Italian Bishops meeting here, said today that the assembly was deeply divided.

He reported to newsmen on the two-day debate that followed Monday's warning by Antonio Cardinal Poma to a group of prominent Catholics who have agreed to run for the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies for the Communist party.

Cardinal Poma is the conference's president.

Bishop Vailanti said that about 20 per cent of the 380 bishops in the assembly disagreed about the timing of the cardinal's statement and the way it was expressed. Another 10 to 15 per cent expressed "a stronger dissent" from the cardinal's text, Bishop Vailanti said.

Only between 30 and 40 per cent approved the text without reservations. Another 20 to 30 per cent agreed with it in principle, but voiced perplexity because the bishops were not consulted.

Cardinal Poma's warning was added to a prepared speech opening the bishops' assembly Monday. The cardinal spoke after conferring with Pope Paul VI. According to Vatican prelates, the warning was made at the Pope's suggestion.

But the bishops' reaction showed that many churchmen in Italy are puzzled by the liberal image that the Italian Communist party is trying to deliver, pleading full respect for democratic and religious liberties as conceived in the West.

In a bid to outpace the church-backed Christian Democrats as the country's largest party, the Communists attracted a number of leading personalities, including a retired air force general, a Waldensian pastor and six prominent lay Catholics to their

ticket. "They are running as independents ready to back Communist policy without being bound by party discipline or Marxist ideology."

In his warning, Cardinal Poma restated the "irreconcilability between Christianity and atheistic Communism." He said: "With profound suffering, I am forced to invite those who, although warned in a friendly manner, want to continue with their plans, to consider the laws that regulate the internal logic, the ecclesiastical communion and the breaking of it."

Bishop Vailanti said that a proposal by a fervently anti-Communist bishop to call a vote on the cardinal's pronouncement failed to attract much backing in the assembly. "The proposal was dropped."

Meanwhile, electioneering continued. Because of the economic crisis, the parties agreed to end the campaign from the usual 70 to 45 days, but by the time voters go to the polls June 20-21, the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Juan Carlos Acts to Bolster His Political Power in Spain

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, May 19—King Juan Carlos is moving on two fronts to solidify his political influence—his father, Don Juan de Borbon, is to arrive here Friday for decisive talks on a possible renunciation of his claim to the Spanish throne, and yesterday the King named his son, Felipe, as official heir.

Don Juan, 62, who is self-exiled in Portugal, will meet with his son, 38, presumably to settle details of his relinquishing his claim to succession, sources representing Don Juan said. And Juan Carlos will move to become head of the royal household by trying to persuade his father to step aside.

Both royal matters are considered formalities but require legislation. The moves are expected to aid the King's position as national leader and close loopholes that could change the line of Borbon succession.

The King, who is now on his third tour of Spanish provinces, agreed publicly yesterday to a petition in the Asturian capital of Oviedo to have his son named Prince of Asturias, the traditional title for succession to the throne.

The government further eclipsed the influence of the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco by picking a new National Day, by renaming Spain's biggest military

parade and ordering government offices to replace Franco's picture with the King's.

The Ministry of Information also said there were to be no official acts tomorrow to commemorate the death of Franco six months ago. Religious services, however, were planned.

Since Franco's death, his pictures have remained prominent in many government offices. But officials said an edict will soon be issued making it mandatory for government offices to display a picture of the King and give it prominence over other pictures.

The magazine Cambio 16 reported that the Foreign Ministry has instructed Spanish Embassies to change the date of Spain's National Day from July 18 to June 24.

The rightist military uprising that started the 1936-1939 Civil War and established the Franco regime began on July 18. The day of the King's patron saint is June 24.

The government also said the traditional Victory Parade in Madrid, commemorating the end of the Civil War, will be renamed Armed Forces Parade.

In Oviedo, Juan Carlos formally accepted the petition on succession of his son with Premier (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Court Clears Way For SST Service To Washington

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—A federal appeals court today upheld the government's decision allowing the supersonic Concorde passenger jet to land regularly at two U.S. airports.

The ruling by the three-judge court apparently cleared the way for Air France and British Airways to start Concorde service to Dulles International Airport outside Washington on Monday, as scheduled.

However, the ruling has no effect on the Concorde ban imposed by the Port Authority of New York-New Jersey, which operates New York's Kennedy International Airport.

That six-month ban at Kennedy currently is being challenged by the two airlines in a New York district court.

Parliamentary Unit Censures U.K. Handling of Cyprus in '74

LONDON, May 19 (UPI).—An all-party parliamentary committee today criticized Prime Minister James Callaghan's handling of the Cyprus crisis in 1974 when he was foreign secretary and said that Britain should have intervened militarily to prevent the Turkish invasion.

"Either alone or as part of a United Nations force, Britain could have forestalled the first Turkish invasion," the committee said. "It was not until the summer of 1974 that Britain should have intervened militarily to prevent the Turkish invasion."

"Britain had a legal right to intervene," the committee said, in a reference to Britain's position together with Greece and Turkey as a guarantor of the 1960 agreement which made Cyprus, a former British colony, an independent country.

"She had a moral obligation to intervene," the committee said. "She had the military capacity to intervene. She did not intervene for reasons which the government refuses to give."

The committee said Mr. Callaghan told it that the government had no advance intelligence reports suggesting either the coup which temporarily overthrew Archbishop Makarios, the President, in the summer of 1974 or that a Turkish invasion was imminent.

"It is difficult to accept that all three stages of the crisis came as a surprise to the government," the committee said. President Makarios was ousted in a military coup in July, 1974, engineered by the colonels' regime in Athens, which wanted the island united to Greece.

Turkey retaliated by invading the island. Peace talks were held in Geneva. When they broke down, the Turks invaded the island for a second time and increased the area under their occupation.

The Foreign Office, commenting on the report, replied that "it is a matter of some regret that the select committee, which could have made a valuable contribution to the government's continuing efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Cyprus conflict, did not take the opportunity to make an impartial and constructive contribution to solving this problem."

"We quite accept that people should feel indignation at some of the events that have occurred in Cyprus," the Foreign Office said in a formal statement, "but not that this indignation should be turned against the government."

The Foreign Office said there were "strong grounds" for believing certain Greek Cypriots would have opposed any British military intervention.

"Such opposition could have threatened the lives of British subjects in Cyprus and in Greece," the Foreign Office said. "The government could not have contemplated such a risk."

The Foreign Office said there was no "collusion" between Britain and Turkey. It said that the Turkish government did not inform Britain it was going to invade.



King Juan Carlos addressing a crowd in Oviedo during his visit to the Asturias region.

India Claims 7,000 Arrested For Anti-Regime Literature

NEW DELHI, May 19 (NYT).—Seven thousand persons have been arrested in a drive to halt the flow of "objectionable literature" attacking the Indian government, according to an official statement.

The statement, issued Monday, did not say when the arrests were made. But it implied that the figure was a nationwide total of the number arrested for circulating clandestine newspapers during the 11 months since the declaration of a state of emergency and the suspension of civil liberties last June.

The disclosure on underground publishing activities was made by Om Mehta, the minister of state for home affairs, in a private meeting with members of Parliament.

"Om Mehta told the meeting that the government was determined to see that no one preached violence in the country," an official account of his remarks said, citing the danger of "objectionable literature inciting people to agitational and subversive activities."

The minister of state "made it clear that India was wedded to democracy, that people were free to express their different opinions, but that did not mean that anybody would be free to preach violence openly."

Besides making the arrests, Mr.

Mehta said, the government has seized 34 presses that were used in the clandestine publishing and "stringent action is being taken against all those involved in such activities."

The government has never disclosed the number arrested since its abrupt turn toward authoritarianism last summer, but informed estimates of the number of political prisoners range upward from 30,000.

Since last summer, opposition figures have been covertly circulating underground news sheets, usually badly printed broadsides, or a few pages of mimeographed paper stapled together, in an attempt to encourage resistance to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The number of such publications, or at least their general availability here in the capital, has dropped off sharply in recent months, following the central government's take-over of the state governments in Tamil Nadu and Gujarat, earlier this year.

Those two states, which were the last bastions of opposition, had been much less stringent about enforcing the emergency regulations before New Delhi assumed control of them.

Afterward, they both made many more arrests, including, presumably, a large number of the people about whom Mr. Mehta was talking.

But one pamphleteer, apparently still at large as recently as a month ago, is George Fernandes, who has become one of the most avidly sought fugitives in India.

Mr. Fernandes, who is president of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, has enraged some in the government by referring to Prime Minister Gandhi in his clandestine publications as "Madame Dictator," and comparing her to Hitler.

In a four-page printed letter dated April 6, written "from the underground, somewhere in India," and received by mail in New Delhi this week, Mr. Fernandes said: "Our sacrifices and sufferings will not be in vain. The dictatorship from Delhi will go, and our people will once again be liberated. I appeal to you to be a part of this great and exciting crusade for freedom."

Ottawa Bars Nuclear Aid To New Delhi

OTTAWA, May 19 (AP).—External Affairs Minister Allan Rock announced yesterday that Canada has decided to make permanent its suspension of nuclear cooperation with India.

Nuclear cooperation was suspended in May, 1974, when India exploded a nuclear device made from plutonium supplied by a small Canadian-built pilot reactor.

Since then, negotiations have been conducted here and in New Delhi aimed at getting India to agree to safeguards against use of Canadian material for nuclear explosions.

Mr. MacBrien announced in the House of Commons that further cooperation with India in the nuclear field is not possible. He said that the government here "has decided that it would agree to make new nuclear shipments only on an undertaking by India that Canadian supplies, whether of technology, nuclear equipment or materials, whether past or future, shall not be used for the manufacture of a nuclear device."

"In the present case, this undertaking would require that all nuclear facilities involving Canadian technology in India would be safeguarded. We would be prepared to reach agreement with India on this basis only."

The permanent suspension means that Canada will not send what has been described as "a bit of plumbing and heavy water" to complete a Rapp II reactor that already has been sold to India. A Rapp I reactor already is in operation.

The Rapp reactors have been covered by safeguards that are not so strong as those Canada is seeking from potential customers.

In negotiations with India, Canada attempted to strengthen those safeguards, but was unable to get India to agree to put under the same safeguards a small-Cyrus reactor that provided the plutonium for the Indian explosion in 1974, officials said.

Informed sources said that Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's Cabinet members have decided to get tough with India because they disliked what they consider to be the erosion of democratic institutions in India and because they wanted to move strongly against future nuclear explosions.

Spanish King To See Father

(Continued from Page 1)

Carlos Arce Navarro at his side. Government officials later reported that the papers transferring the title that has been vacant since 1937 have been in the Premier's office for days.

The last Prince of Asturias was Don Juan's brother, Alfonso, killed in a car crash in the United States in 1957.

In case of the King's death, a regent would rule Spain until an heir reached legal age. Constitutional experts say that the heir could be none other than Felipe, but they suggest that it should be done legally.

Wanda Movement

Juan Carlos, reportedly concerned that the post-Franco government is not liberalizing fast enough, is said to want the succession tied down so that he can move on other fronts.

In the last 10 days, he has met with leaders of the political opposition, the first time that a chief of state has recognized the other side since the Civil War. Franco had banned all political opposition.

The King's trip to the Asturias region is another move to raise his public image with middle-class Spain, but Juan Carlos also is appealing to the working class. In Asturias, he spent 90 minutes underground talking to coal miners.

Without democratic reforms, the King feels his monarchy is in jeopardy, an aide said. "He wants reforms as soon as possible, but he also wants the succession secure."

Suslov Attacks Critics in China, U.S., W. Germany

BERLIN, May 19 (UPI).—Mikhail Suslov, Soviet Communist party ideological expert, charged today that U.S., Chinese and West German critics of the Soviet Union are trying to revive the cold war.

He said in a speech to the East German Communist party congress that "American hawks, Maoists and West German revenge-seekers" are a danger to peace.

Mr. Suslov, a secretary of the party's Central Committee, said that a sharp ideological conflict is being waged in the world. He said that capitalism has been doomed by history.

"We all know how stubborn the resistance is of the forces of reaction and militarism to the international process of lessening tension," Mr. Suslov said.

"This is a dangerous game," he added. "Every attempt to provoke a new wave of international tension and to throw humanity back into the cold war is a danger to peace, a danger for all states and peoples, regardless of their social-political systems."

China Reported To Execute 2 or 3

WASHINGTON, May 19 (UPI).—Diplomatic sources said yesterday that they had received reports that "two and possibly three" executions have taken place as an aftermath of last month's disturbances in Peking.

The sources believe that the executions, and other punishments meted out to those involved in the riot in Tiananmen Square, are the beginning of a process of controlled upheaval that has not yet ended. But these sources do not believe that the turmoil will reach the proportions of the "Cultural Revolution" in the late 1960s.

According to the reports, two or three persons were executed in Peking for their part in the battles that took place on April 5. The reports are based on wall posters seen by travelers in cities outside the capital. The posters also said that 10 persons have been given sentences of up to 30 years' "re-education through manual labor."

Ruling Party Wins In Bermuda Election

HAMILTON, Bermuda, May 19 (AP).—The United Bermuda party was returned to power in general elections yesterday, but with a reduced majority in the House of Assembly, which shares the governing of this British colony with an appointed upper house known as the Legislative Council.

The opposition Progressive Labor party gained four seats to increase its representation to 14 against the 26 won by the United Bermuda party.

For Portugal Presidency

Eanes Opens Campaign on Economic Issue

LISBON, May 19 (AP).—Army chief of staff Gen. Antonio Eanes launched his campaign today for next month's presidential elections and said that economic recovery should be the country's top priority.

"The democratic institutions we seek to consolidate in Portugal must, above all, secure economic progress," Gen. Eanes said in a brief address at his Lisbon campaign headquarters.

He said that solution of the economic crisis was "urgent," pointing to "alarming inflation, a lack of planning and high unemployment."

The jobless rate is about 20 per cent and annual inflation is more than twice that, according to official figures.

Gen. Eanes, dressed in civilian clothes, asserted that he was "not a candidate of the armed forces." But he said that he would not have run in the June 27 elections without military backing.

The general also has been endorsed by the three largest political parties. However, he said that, despite their support, his candidacy was "nonpartisan."

Accountable to the People

"The agreement I make is with the Portuguese people, to whom I will be held accountable," Gen. Eanes said.

The general said that the military would have to trade the active political role it has exercised since toppling the rightist regime of Marcello Caetano two years ago for "a role appropriate



Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes

in a democratic society under the rule of law."

The army chief played a key role in defeating an extreme leftist military uprising in November and in purging politics from the barracks.

"Democracy will require a 'cohesive and permanently nonpartisan military,'" Gen. Eanes said today.

The Communist party, officially implicated in November's coup attempt, is the only major political force that has withheld its

endorsement from Gen. Eanes. The Communists are backing leading party member, Octavio Pato, for the presidency.

But Gen. Eanes did not make it clear whether he would, along with the stated intent of the other major parties, include the Communists' own government. He said that "all democratic parties will have a historical role to play."

In addition to Gen. Eanes, Mr. Pato, Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo and three extreme leftist candidates also are running.

Editor Acquitted

Meanwhile, a Lisbon editor was acquitted of charges of libel against the President.

The defendant, Vera Lagoa, declared: "Democracy began in Portugal today."

Judge Hermilio Moreira Ramos told a courtroom packed with Mrs. Lagoa's supporters that the editor had called the President an "opportunistic opportunist" whose policy positions changed with the prevailing political winds.

"There is a final fault I cannot forgive you," Mrs. Lagoa wrote Mr. Costa Gomes. "You are dishonest."

The judge ruled that the editorial was political satire, "a fundamentally intended as personal injury."



RUNNING ON THE RIGHT—Gen. Vito Miceli (left), a former Italian military intelligence chief who is awaiting trial on charges of covering up rightist plots, announcing in Rome that he will be a candidate on the ticket of the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement. At the right: MSI president Pino Romualdi and party's secretary Giorgio Almirante.

Bishops Split On Italy Reds

(Continued from Page 1)

election battle is expected to be costly.

For the first time, the state is helping to foot the bill in a national election. Under legislation passed in the wake of revelations of Watergate-style slush funds, the parties will divide up 15 billion lire (\$18 million), based on the number of seats they win in Parliament.

Foreign oil companies have admitted paying millions of dollars in unreported funds to Italian political parties. A campaign law was adopted in 1974 to put an end to such secret financing.

No Contribution Limits

There are no limits, however, on the amount of contributions to parties although the contributor and the party must report them.

Political analysts estimate that the state funding will be only a small portion of what the parties actually lay out for electioneering and advertising.

The Communist party, for example, has announced a campaign to raise 2 billion lire (\$2.4 million).

With political advertising banned on Italy's state-run television and radio network, what would be a major campaign expense has been avoided.

But a string of private radio stations has sprung up in the last year after the courts loosened the state's monopoly over the airwaves and some of these stations are selling time to the parties.

Another new publicity stunt is being used by the Socialist party, which is beating out its message—"Tutta volta pagina"—meaning "I'll turn a new leaf" on videotape machines set up in public gardens and village squares.

Bitter TV Debates

Despite the ban on advertising, TV is a favorite medium to reach Italy's 40 million voters from the Alps to Sicily. RAI-TV gives equal time to the major parties and broadcasts debates that often turn bitter.

The actual voting procedure is as complicated as the multiparty system.

A voter walks into the booth and is given a sheet containing the various party symbols and blank spaces to fill in the names of candidates for each party.

The voter can either mark the symbol to vote a straight ballot or fill in up to six names from one party.

Only one party can be voted for and there is no machine balloting. All returns must be tabulated by hand.

Portugal Says It Is Surprised As Angola Severs Relations

LISBON, May 19 (UPI).—The Marxist government in Angola has broken diplomatic relations with Portugal, a Foreign Ministry official said today.

"Diplomatic relations are cut," the official said. "The Portuguese government is very surprised about this. We regret the attitude of the People's Republic of Angola, and we cannot find reason enough to explain it."

He said Portuguese authorities were trying to establish talks between the two countries with a view to restoring normal relations.

At the end of last month, the

Luanda government ordered the Lisbon offices closed.

At the time, Angolan authorities issued a communiqué alleging that Portugal had become center for "reactionary forces" that were plotting against the Angolan people.

The communiqué also condemned a bomb attack against the Cuban Embassy in Lisbon. The Cubans maintain an expeditionary force of more than 10,000 men in Angola and spearhead the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola's drive against rival movements.

Foreign Ministry officials said that a diplomatic note handed to Portuguese authorities in Luanda yesterday demanded the Lisbon withdrawal its charge d'affaires, Carlos Teixeira da Mota.

Mr. Teixeira da Mota has been in Lisbon since April 28 for six months, following the April flare-up.

Embassy Level

The deterioration of relations between Portugal and its former African colony occurred as the two nations were preparing to establish relations at the ambassadorial level.

Mr. Teixeira da Mota had been in Luanda for that reason, as political sources in Lisbon said. The MPLA had already chosen its new embassy in the Portuguese capital.

Meanwhile, seven persons were injured in Lisbon early today when refugees from the former colonies clashed with police after a late-night rally. Six of the injured were police.

Rhodesia Clashes Kill Six More

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 1 (AP).—Two Rhodesian soldiers have been killed in a skirmish with black nationalist guerrillas and a third died from wounds received in an earlier clash, security force headquarters reported yesterday.

Three guerrillas have also been killed in the last three days, statements said, but it did not say if they died in the same engagement which took the lives of the two soldiers.

Campus Battle In Jerusalem

(Continued from Page 1)

of bystanders were caught in the confrontation.

Students scattered across the campus, a short walk from Israel's parliament building, as a hail of stones rained the air.

University officials called in police when the violence began, but the clashes tapered off on their own before the security forces intervened.

The Arab demonstrators accounted for nearly a third of the 500 Arab students among the 15,000 students at Hebrew University.

Israel's semi-official national radio said that U.S.-born Rabbi Meir Kahane, founder of the militant Jewish Defense League, was on the Givat Ram campus at the time of the disturbances.

Security forces have killed nine Arabs in nearly four months of demonstrations against Israel's military occupation of the West Bank, which was captured from Jordan during the 1967 Middle East war.

Evacuation for Peace

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP).—Four senators just back from the Middle East said today that Israel must evacuate its settlers and return the Arab territories it occupies if new hopes for a lasting peace settlement are to be realized.

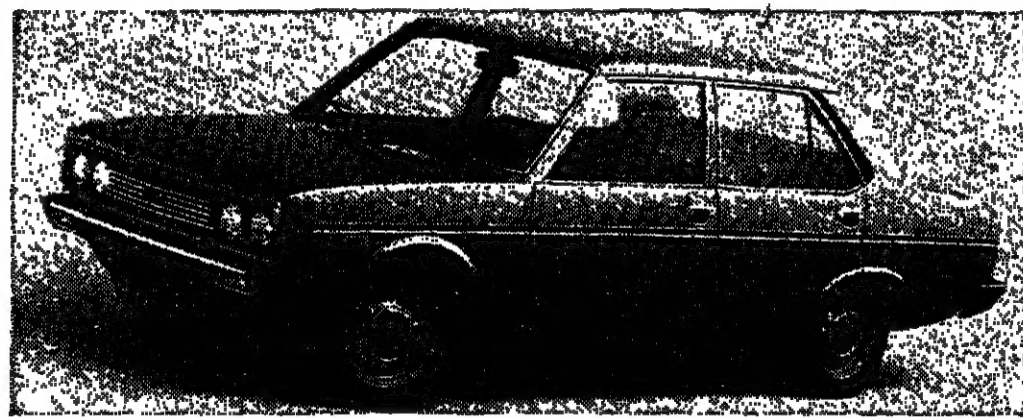
In any way of thinking, these new settlements are a prescription for disaster," said Sen. Henry Haskell, D-Colo., as he joined the others in testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The other senators appearing were Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill., and James Abourezk, D-S.D.

Accused Spy Halts Fast

TOKYO, May 19 (Reuters).—Soviet journalist Alexander Maschenko, being held on suspicion of espionage, lost a fast U.S. Navy, has called off a five-day hunger strike in protest against his arrest, police said today.

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Permanent Panel Voted

Senate Creates Spy-Watchdog Unit

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 19 (UPI).—The Senate today adopted a resolution creating a 15-member permanent committee to oversee all U.S. intelligence activities.

By 72-23 the Senate created the panel with sole budgetary and legislative authority over the CIA and shared responsibility with the Armed Services Committee, the Appropriations Committee, the Foreign Relations

Committee and the Judiciary Committee for the intelligence activities of the FBI, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency and the State Department.

The resolution was the first legislation growing out of the 15-month investigation of wrongdoing by the various intelligence agencies conducted by a select committee chaired by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho. It does not need approval by the House or

President Ford's signature to take effect.

The new committee does not have the power to block proposed intelligence activities, but it could make public any operation of which it disapproved.

If the President objected, he would be able to call on the full Senate to stop the disclosure. The resolution also called on the White House to give the committee notice of any major new intelligence operations.

The panel must contain at least two members from each of the four committees that now have jurisdiction over intelligence activities.

The Senate yesterday voted, 50 to 38, to block an amendment which would have prohibited members of the new committee from serving on any other major panel starting in 1979. A majority agreed with the resolution's floor manager that this would make it too difficult to recruit members for the panel.

Earlier today, the Senate defeated, 63 to 31, an amendment offered by Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Armed Services Committee, which would have let exclusive jurisdiction over the various military intelligence agencies remain with his committee.

The first test of the power of the new committee will probably occur if the panel decides to make public the exact amount of the intelligence community budget variously estimated from about \$8 billion to \$10 billion.

The administration has strongly opposed this, arguing that foreign intelligence agencies could extrapolate U.S. spying operations from this figure.

In addition, White House officials have contended that the Senate does not have the constitutional right to classify executive-branch secrets under the separation of powers section of the Constitution. A test of this could go to the Supreme Court and might provoke a constitutional crisis.

Another power granted to the new committee that is strongly objected to by the executive branch is the authority to recommend budget ceilings for each of the intelligence agencies.

Administration spokesmen have declared that, once the new committee takes over this function, it would probably prepare a table showing spending for each intelligence agency and that these totals would very probably be published.

In addition, Defense Department officials contend that, during the course of normal debate, top secret "high technology" intelligence-gathering systems as well as details of other activities would inevitably be made public. However, supporters of the resolution argued that debate on intelligence matters could be held in closed session, with any senator who disclosed secret information without permission facing censure and any staff member who did so facing dismissal.

Soviet Bombers Periodically Test Alaska Defenses

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP).

Soviet bombers periodically penetrate a U.S. defense perimeter off the Alaskan coast to test the barrier and are routinely intercepted by U.S. planes, an Air Force spokesman says.

That disclosure was made Monday when the Air Force denied a report that two Soviet MIG fighter planes flew over Alaska at a time of Army maneuvers late last year.

The Air Force said the latest incident of Soviet bombers intruding into the U.S. defense perimeter was a Jan. 18 flight of two Tu-16 Badgers, medium-range bombers. "They were intercepted and identified by U.S. Air Force fighter interceptors and they did not overfly the Alaskan land mass," an Air Force statement on the incident said.

The Soviet planes essentially are on reconnaissance flights, the Air Force spokesman said. He said the flights have been conducted in the Alaskan defense area since 1958.

The U.S. defense perimeter generally follows the contours of the Alaskan coastline. It shrinks from its 300-mile maximum to 20 miles where the Soviet Union and Alaska are separated only by about 50 miles, by the Bering Strait.

Senate Panel Sees CIA Acts As Leading to 'Secret Police'

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 19 (UPI).—Senate investigators said yesterday that the CIA's domestic spying represented a step toward the dangers of a domestic secret police, but they would not call it illegal.

The mildly worded report contrasted sharply with the findings of the Rockefeller Commission, which last year labeled some of the CIA's domestic activities as illegal.

Dealing primarily with the agency's Operation Chaos, the staff study of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, which was chaired by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, said the CIA amassed files on thousands of U.S. citizens under pressures from Presidents Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon to check out their suspicions of "foreign influence upon American dissent."

The 51-page study, written primarily by staff lawyer Burton Rides, was the first devoted to the CIA of a series of reports that the committee began making public more than a week ago.

The study, which glossed over a number of the details brought to light by the Rockefeller Commission, pointed out that Operation Chaos was the centerpiece of a CIA effort begun in 1967 to gather intelligence "all available information about foreign links to racial, anti-war and other protest activity in the United States."

The "Hydra" file. Before it ended in 1974, the project compiled a computerized system called "Hydra" that included the names of some 300,000 U.S. individuals and organizations in separate "personality" files of about 7,500.

Scientists Used Phone to Crack 'Theftproof' U.S. Navy Computer

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP).—A team of Navy scientists used regular telephone connections to penetrate the memory bank of a supposedly theftproof computer system containing classified military information, a congressman says.

Rep. John Moss, D-Calif., said yesterday that he had obtained a copy of a secret report detailing results of the computer-cracking operation, undertaken in mid-1974 by scientists at the Naval Research Laboratory here.

"The mere fact that they could get into this system is a matter of considerable concern," he said, noting that comparable computer systems currently are being used throughout the military as well as by various federal agencies.

Rep. Moss asserted that, "Obviously, if one group could crack it, there's no reason to think that others can't."

The claim was made in the wake of a General Accounting Office report last week contending that many of the government's 9,000 computers are insufficiently protected against sabotage, vandalism and natural disasters.

An aide to Rep. Moss said that the computer penetrated in the 1974 operation had been "sold to the Navy with the idea that it was an absolutely foolproof system."

But the Navy scientists successfully dialed into the computer's memory bank over ordinary telephone lines, according to the report. The group obtained certain sensitive data and "no one was the wiser" until being informed later about the experiment, the Moss aide said.

Kissinger Calls Off Two Speeches He Had Scheduled for California

WASHINGTON, May 19 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, whose stewardship of foreign policy has become an issue in the Republican presidential contest, yesterday canceled his plans to make two speeches in California before the primary election there June 8.

Robert Fumeth, the State Department spokesman, said that Kissinger had decided against appearances in Los Angeles and San Francisco because they could have been perceived as political.

It was suggested that the White House was attempting to minimize opportunities in the

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FOLLOW THE GLEAM—The setting sun glinted off the rails of a spur line near Greenville, S.C., as a solitary walker made his way toward somewhere.

Ford's Inaction Further Stalls Election Campaign Subsidies

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 19 (UPI).—President Ford held up payment of more than \$2 million in campaign subsidies for another week yesterday by refusing to swear in five members of the Federal Election Commission until the Senate confirms the sixth.

As a result, none of the accumulated subsidy money will be available for the six presidential primaries taking place May 25. Had the President sworn in the five yesterday, payments could have been made within an hour or two.

In all of those primaries, Ronald Reagan is challenging Mr. Ford. Mr. Reagan has unpaid claims for more than \$1 million pending before the commission. Of this, nearly \$400,000 has been audited for immediate payment. The additional week's delay will also mean that candidates will have subsidy money available only for last-minute investments in the three primaries scheduled for June 1. Those also involve Ford-Reagan confrontations.

The Senate confirmed commission members by voice vote just after noon. All had been appointed to the agency by the President on Monday. A sixth member, William Springer of Illinois, will have a committee hearing tomorrow or Friday, and thus cannot be confirmed until early next week.

At about the same time, Mr. Ford was telling a group of Arkansas TV newsmasters that he hoped that "all six would be sworn in simultaneously." Asked if he then intended to hold up empowering the five to act, Mr. Ford replied: "That would be the more proper way to do it, yes."

Informed that this would delay payment of campaign subsidies for another week, John Carlson, the Agency White House press secretary, replied: "They (Congress) want an equally balanced commission. As soon as they can act, we can act."

By statute, the commission is composed of three Democrats and three Republicans. Without Mr. Springer, a former Republican House member, the agency would have a nominal Democratic majority of 3 to 2.

The commission members confirmed by the Senate are Thomas Harris, Niel Stachler and Robert Tiernan, Democrats; and Joan Alkens and Vernon Thomson, Republicans.

Mr. Ford has filed claims for more than \$1.5 million in subsidies, of which \$855,000 has been audited for immediate payment. As the incumbent, he has been able to rely more heavily on private campaign contributions while subsidies have been frozen, and to avoid taking out loans.

Democratic candidates have felt the pinch of the subsidy freeze as well. Jimmy Carter has requested nearly \$750,000 before the commission, of which \$314,000 has been audited. Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona has filed for nearly \$500,000, of which \$340,000 has been cleared.

The Supreme Court stripped the commission of most powers, including subsidy authorization, in a decision in January that became fully effective March 22. Congress reconstituted the com-

Soviet Pianist Asks For Asylum in Rome

ROME, May 19 (UPI).—Soviet pianist Yuri Yegorov, visiting Italy to attend a contemporary music festival, has asked for political asylum, officials said today.

Officials at the Rome visa office said Mr. Yegorov, 22, appeared before them yesterday and made the request. Mr. Yegorov has been in Brescia for the festival.

Giscard Lauds U.S.-French Yorktown Link

YORKTOWN, Va., May 19 (AP).—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing visited this historic town today where French and American troops forced the surrender of British Lord Cornwallis in 1781.

The battle at Yorktown, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said, was "one of the most glorious exploits of the war for American independence. . . a cornerstone in the history of the American nation; and . . . a testimony to the unique sense of brotherhood between our two countries."

Vice-President Rockefeller, who accompanied Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, called the French President's visit to this country "the high point" of the Bicentennial celebration. "And it not been for France, there might never have been a United States," he said.

German Printers Settle STUTTGART, May 19 (AP).—With 53.7 per cent of the voters saying "yes," West German printers approved their union's freshly negotiated contract today, bringing to a formal end this country's longest newspaper shutdown.

Regime Alters Isabel Peron Law

Argentina Is Opening More Jobs to Women

By David F. Belnap

BUENOS AIRES, May 19.—Argentina's military government has won the applause of campaigners for women's rights by modifying a law that for 18 months had sharply reduced job opportunities for women.

The modifications were part of a general overhaul of the Law of Labor Contracts signed by Isabel Peron as president in September, 1974.

The relationship of every worker with his or her employer is considered a "labor contract" in Argentina, even though nothing is expressed in writing. In the opinion of crusaders for equal rights, those parts of Mrs. Peron's law that affected working women erred through overprotectionism.

"The law made women almost unemployable," said a former congressman, Maria Cristina Guzman. She described as "deplorable" the entire equal rights record of the only woman chief of state in the Western Hemisphere's history. Mrs. Peron was deposed by the armed forces two months ago after nearly 21 months in office.

2 Other Complaints In addition to deploring Mrs. Peron's Law of Labor Contracts, backers of equal rights have two other major complaints against her administration:

• She vetoed a law passed by the Congress that would have given women equal rights in decision-making in the home.

• Her government closed the Women's Division of the Labor Ministry, moving its functions into the realm of her onetime personal confidant, Jose Lopez Rega, now a fugitive from charges of mismanaging state funds while he was in Mrs. Peron's Cabinet.

Mrs. Peron's labor contracts law required employers to hold new mothers jobs open for them for up to a year beyond the end of regular paid maternity leave, which since 1933 had been a compulsory 90 days.

Moreover, employers had to pay punitive dismissal indemnities equal to two years' wages, in addition to regular severance pay, to any woman discharged for "being pregnant" or "getting married."

Under the law, a woman was automatically presumed to have been fired for pregnancy if she was dismissed—for any reason—between the moment she advised her employer that she was pregnant and the lapse of 15 months following the birth of her child. She was presumed to have been discharged for marrying if she was let go for any reason during an 18-month period beginning six months before her wedding date.

Employers' Recourse Blanca Cassagne Seres, a lawyer who advises the Argentine Council of Women, the country's oldest equal-rights group, said: "Employers got rid of their existing women employees whenever possible and refused to hire women when vacancies occurred."

The junta halved the maximum

possible period of post-maternity leave. It also eliminated the presumption that women discharged during stipulated periods lost their jobs for getting married or pregnant. Employers are no longer liable to pay punitive indemnities if they can prove other causes for dismissal.

Equal-rights crusaders hope that the law's remaining overprotectionist elements will be removed by the junta, but they have little expectation that today's authorities will do anything about the controversy over women's rights in the home.

Argentina, with Latin America's biggest middle class, has a larger percentage of women in its work force than any other South American country.

5 Killed in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, May 19 (UPI).—An off-duty police officer and a maintenance technician at an electric power station were shot to death early today in Rosario, press reports said. And three guerrilla suspects were killed here by police last night in a raid on an apartment, police sources said.

The killings raised Argentina's death toll in political violence to 375 for the year, including 191 since the military government took power less than two months ago.

ed for feeling in Greg's arms and legs.

Dr. Ugrumov used a rolled-up piece of paper to test eye reflexes while Dr. Levon Makhianov, Orbel Institute of Physiology in Trepan, Soviet Armenia, watched.

After their examination, the Soviet doctors gave the Bedan family the sad news. "Right now," Dr. Ugrumov said, "your main hope is rehabilitation treatment. Your most important task is that you adapt yourself to life."

"As specialists, we have a duty to speak candidly. The amount of damage has been so intensive that there is no opportunity for regeneration."

Still, the Bedans pressed for some hope. Mrs. Bedan asked about treatments with enzymes, while Dr. Makhianov is experimenting with. He replied they are most successful when given immediately after an accident and that they do not work at all when the spinal-cord damage is as severe as in Greg's case.

The examination of Laurie Becker, a 43-year-old Illinois auto dealer, was similar to Greg's. Mr. Becker, too, had hoped that he could be helped by a trip to Leningrad, even though doctors there who examined his mangled medical records and X-rays said there was nothing they could do.

The Soviet doctors warned Mr. Becker against seeking more operations to relieve pain. Operations, they said, could undo the natural healing process that allows him to keep on running his business.

Federal Communications Commissioner Charlotte Reid, whose son Tom, 33, is a patient in Long Beach, Calif., came to see the Soviet doctors because "I didn't want to leave any stone unturned."

They suggested further tests and asked her to send them the results and her son's X-rays. But, again, they promised nothing.

Latest GOP Results Increase Chance of Convention Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

up 30 per cent of the total, while losing among other union members.

A large percentage of the UAW membership in Michigan is composed of white Southerners and blacks, groups that have strongly supported Mr. Carter elsewhere, so he might have done nearly as well without Mr. Woodcock's backing.

The endorsement of Mayor Coleman Young of Detroit was evidently worth more to Mr. Carter than the backing of Rep. John Conyers Jr. meant to Rep. Udall among black voters.

Mr. Carter won nearly two-thirds of the large black vote, the poll indicated.

Mr. Ford's recovery in Michigan was evident in comparing the results there with those in neighboring Indiana, a somewhat more conservative but somewhat similar state, where Mr. Reagan won the primary on May 4 for his first Northern victory.

In Indiana, Mr. Ford won only a narrow margin among registered Republicans and lost among the independents. He was far stronger among both groups in the voting in his home state.

The President's Michigan showing would seem to augur well for his prospects in Ohio and New Jersey, the final two industrial states to vote, on June 8. Mr. Reagan, with the home-burf advantage that seemingly aided Mr. Ford yesterday, leads in California, which also votes that day.

In the nine relatively small states that vote between now and then, the Californian is believed to hold an advantage, but the President's comeback may enable him to pull off an upset or two.

Only one issue appeared to hurt Mr. Ford severely in Michigan, and that was the one with which Mr. Reagan has been scourging him in other states. The President could eke out only a bare majority among those in the poll who agreed that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had "conceded too much" to the Soviet Union.

German Printers Settle STUTTGART, May 19 (AP).—With 53.7 per cent of the voters saying "yes," West German printers approved their union's freshly negotiated contract today, bringing to a formal end this country's longest newspaper shutdown.

Aide of Johnson Put on Probation

SAN ANGELO, Texas, May 19 (AP).—Jake Jacobson, a one-time aide to President Lyndon Johnson, pleaded no contest Monday to a theft charge involving an \$825,000 loan and was given seven years' probation.

State District Court Judge Carl Stelb followed the recommendation of District Attorney Royal Hart in sentencing Jacobson, 56, who was a key prosecution witness in the federal bribery trial of former Treasury Secretary and Texas Governor John Connally. Mr. Connally was subsequently acquitted.

A nolo contendere plea means Jacobson neither admitted nor denied guilt to the charges he faced. Jacobson's lawyers gave notice of appeal following his sentence.

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WESTWARD HO—The 36-foot, leather-covered Brendan sailing past the Dingle Peninsula on the southwest coast of Ireland on Tuesday on its way to North America as its skipper, Tim Severin, and a crew of four try to show that fabled Irish navigator St. Brendan could have reached America in the 6th century.

Wary of Neighbors and Fearing Communism

West Germans Seem Anxious About Own Power, Stability

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, May 19 (NYT).—In a time of uncertainty and increasing Communist strength in the Latin countries of Europe, West Germany is an island of relative social, economic and political stability.

But in interviews around the country and public-opinion polls, many West Germans seem anxious. They are afraid of the social and political ferment in Italy and France. They are drifting away from the rest of Europe because of their overwhelming economic strength and their aversion to Communism.

The West Germans want security. They will be voting for a new government on Oct. 3, and many of them are not fully convinced when Chancellor Helmut Schmidt tells them they are the envy of Europe.

The 5.4-per-cent inflation rate is the lowest in Europe, but there are unsettling reminders of the catastrophic inflation of 1923 and 1948-49.

Herbert Gots, in charge of serving 1,800 daily cafeteria meals costing 40 to 80 cents to the steelworkers of a Thyssen plant in the Ruhr, has problems with potatoes. The price rose to as much as 40 cents a pound last winter and he had to take French fries off the menu even though almost everybody wanted them.

A Million Jobs

Unemployment has passed its peak, but 1,098,700 workers were still without jobs here in April, the 16th month since the figure passed the million mark.

Herman Sprengel, a machinist who lives near Dortmund, will be 49 next month, and soon he will mark the occasion of having been out of work for two years. Mr. Sprengel supports his wife and three children on \$75 a month in welfare payments, thanks to a law that guarantees an unemployed worker 50 per cent of his last net paycheck. He is not bitter.

"I've seen the television reports of how bad things are in Italy and France," he said. "I can't blame the government here for a problem the whole world has, and I'll just try to make the best of things."

West Germany's advanced labor laws are one of the main reasons that its strike rate is the lowest in the Common Market. And they help keep Communism from appealing to the workers. But Wolfgang Wenzel, a member of the Metalworkers' Union in the Thyssen special-steel plant in Witten, was indignant the other day because a member of the board made a passing reference to him and his colleagues as "proletarians."

"The word is an insult," he said, pointing out that half the members of Thyssen's supervisory board were elected by the company's workers. West German law has required this "co-determination" since 1951.

Japan Police Told To Stop Violence By Hot-Rodders

TOKYO, May 19 (NYT).—Japan's National Police Agency ordered a nationwide crackdown on young motorcyclists and "hot-rodgers" this week after a riot in Kobe late Saturday night in which a news photographer was killed.

The agency, which is similar to the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation but with some authority over local police forces, ordered them to break up gatherings of hot-rodgers and to take more rigid precautions against onlookers who might turn into a mob. The agency reported that over the weekend, 9,000 hot-rodgers turned out in 2,540 cars and on 1,470 motorcycles in 19 of Japan's 47 prefectures.

The worst scene in a long-gathering storm over the young motorcyclists and drivers was in the city of Kobe. In central Japan, where about 10,000 spectators gathered to watch the speedsters race up and down the streets.

The spectators apparently got frustrated at the efforts of the police to control the race, and turned into a mob that rioted, overturning about 35 cars and setting them afire. Stone-throwing battles with police raged through the night, with about 35 persons injured and 30 police cars set on fire.

U.S. Military Base Reverts to Thailand

BANGKOK, May 19 (UPI).—Keeping with its program of military withdrawal from Thailand, the United States today handed over one of its three remaining military bases to the Thai government.

The U.S. Embassy said that the Ko Kha base, located in Lamphang, north of Bangkok, was turned over, leaving only the Ramasun radar station in Udon in the northeast and U Tapao, south of Bangkok, in U.S. hands.

mination" in the steel industry for 25 years and a new law will broaden labor's rights in other companies after July.

Mr. Schmidt's Christian Democratic opponent, Helmut Kohl, is offering a choice between "freedom" and "Socialism," associating the socialist Social Democrats with the Marxism on the rise in France and Italy. Many West Germans say they fear Mr. Kohl because they share his fear.

Dr. Karl-Henrich, a school principal with five sons and works in the industrial center of Mannheim.

is concerned that some of the younger teachers on the staff of his school are spreading Marxist propaganda in the classroom.

"I fired a French teacher two years ago for being too political," he said, "and it turned out all his friends and supporters were in the Social Democratic party." Dr. Henrich was so shaken that he went to work for the Christian Democrats. "They are the only party with a clear, unambiguous alternative and no kind of Marxism," he said.

This is the paradox of West

Germany in 1976. Years of social reforms—beginning under the Christian Democrat Konrad Adenauer, but advanced in many fields in the last 10 years that the Social Democrats have been governing in Bonn—have taken much of the class antagonism out of West German society and given workers real power in running the organizations they work for. Still, there is fear that the far left will somehow undermine the social stability that years of economic reforms have helped create.

People like Dr. Henrich fear that Mr. Schmidt is off the mark in pointing out how much things are in other countries—Britain, for instance, where inflation last year was 24.3 per cent.

Model for Others? "Our socially advanced state is a model for many other countries," the Schmidt party program says.

West Germany as a model for Britain, Italy and France? Memories of World War II are still too vivid for the French and the British to accept preaching from Mr. Schmidt. His recent campaign speeches about the inability of conservative Christian Democratic and Gaullist parties in Italy and France to provide a convincing alternative to the Communists drew angry backlash from Paris and Rome.

But the West Germans are drifting slowly apart from their neighbors and the social and political stability that is part of the economic strength is sharpening the contrast. While the Italian Communists may win big in next month's elections, the West German Communist parties have never won enough votes even to be represented in parliament.

The biting remarks by Mr. Schmidt about the corrupt Christian Democrats in Italy were really aimed at the home audience. Both he and Mr. Kohl are playing up the insular feeling engendered by West Germany's strength in an unstable Europe. Both are saying that they can build the class even stronger.

The Social Democrats say they have protected the country from Communism by keeping ahead of it with social reforms.

The Christian Democrats say they are the best defense against Communism, not the radical, ridden Social Democrats. Kohl says he wants to stop the breath and consolidate the reforms already made—but not them. For after all, it was under Mr. Adenauer that co-determination in the factories began, and under the Christian Democrats that social welfare was made a basic element of the West German Constitution in 1949.

Bonn Coalition, Opposition Run Even, Polls Show

BONN, May 19 (Reuters).—Polls published yesterday show the government and opposition parties running neck and neck; they open their campaigns for parliamentary elections in October.

The results from all four independent public-opinion institutes appear to show that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition government is recovering its popularity, despite the lingering economic recession.

The four poll organizations published the results in a survey which circulated them in advance of publication tomorrow.

Those polled were asked how they would vote if the elections were taking place now. The polls gave the opposition Christian Democratic party at its Bavarian ally, the Christian Union, 50 per cent of the vote against 49 per cent for the coalition. Two other polls gave the government coalition as winners.

Ethnic Germans Appeal to Scheel

FRANKFURT, May 19 (Reuters).—Nearly 800 persons from the Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan who are ethnic Germans have turned in their identity papers in an attempt to be allowed to emigrate, West German church reported yesterday.

The group signed a petition appealing to West German President Walter Scheel for help in convincing the Soviet Government and the West German Evangelical (Protestant) Church. The petition said that all previous requests for permission to go to West Germany had been turned down. The churches said that the petition called for a "thorough inquiry by the United Nations and the International Red Cross."

U.K. Ship to Dump Nuclear Wastes

PARIS, May 19 (Reuters).—British cargo ship will dump 6,700 tons of radioactive waste into the North Atlantic this summer, spokesmen for the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Nuclear Energy Agency said here.

The spokesman said the contaminated waste from nuclear power plants in the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland and Britain was packed in concrete containers and had a "very low level" radioactivity.

The specially adapted British ship, *Topaz*, will dump the waste in a deep part of the North Atlantic, about 500 miles southwest of Cape Cod during June and July.

One-Day Strike at OEC

PARIS, May 19 (UPI).—25 players of the 24-million francs club for Technomic Co. and Development staged a one-day strike today to back demands for higher wages and a comprehensive pension system.



AND THEY ALL WALKED AWAY—A truck carrying 15 tons of scrapped automobiles rolled over onto a passenger car (arrow) in Sydney with this result. Driver and passengers in car escaped with minor cuts and bruises as did truck driver.

Dependability of U.S. as Ally Is Questioned by South Korea

By John Saar

SEOUL, May 19 (UPI).—The South Korean government is concerned about the dependability of the United States as an ally, and is losing patience with its U.S. critics, a Cabinet minister has stated.

Foreign Minister Park Tong Jin said he was "apprehensive" about U.S. willingness "to assert its strength to maintain world peace," since the victory of pro-Communist forces in Angola.

In addition, he said, "nasty, backbiting criticism" of South Korea's internal politics by U.S. congressmen and others was "an open invitation to North Korea."

Diplomatic observers in Seoul say that the foreign minister's open expressions of doubt and uneasiness reflect worries within the South Korean government about the direction of U.S. foreign policy. Angola, where Soviet and Cuban-backed forces won after the U.S. Senate cut off military aid to pro-Western forces in December, was the worst blow to South Korean confidence since the fall of Indochina.

What Might Happen? "At least in Vietnam the United States stayed the course," a diplomat said, "but the Russians won an outright confrontation in Angola, and there's a tendency to associate that with what might happen in Korea."

In a recent interview, Foreign Minister Park said that a crisis of self-confidence in the United States would lead to crises elsewhere in the world. He felt there was some sentiment among Americans for a return to isolationism. "Fortress America," he said, "what do you do? Pull back to Guam and forget about everything else?"

Refusing to criticize U.S. policy in Angola directly, he asked, "But should I feel very much encouraged by what happened?" "The Soviet Union succeeded in establishing a leftist government after waging war by proxy, like they did in Korea."

U.S. Standards U.S. critics of South Korea's internal politics should stop interfering and trying to impose their political thinking and standards, he said. Citing his country's existence on a divided peninsula, North Korean threats, and the need to continue economic development, the South Korean foreign minister said, "There must be much closer understanding of the problems we face and much greater respect for our own kind of initiative."

South Korea is confident, the minister said, that the majority of Americans are sympathetic and in support, but "the vocal minority" worries Seoul authorities.

France to Open Afars-Issas Talks

PARIS, May 19 (Reuters).—Oliver Stirn, French minister in charge of overseas territories, said that he would open independence talks here May 25 with representatives of political parties in the Territory of the Afars and the Issas.

He said that he would meet the delegations separately, since opposition groups refused to sit with local government head Ali Aruf.

The talks had been due to open today, but were postponed a week following the resignation of two ministers and two parliamentarians of Mr. Aruf's party.

William Hill Dies; Held High Posts In United Nations

NEW YORK, May 19 (UPI).—William Martin Hill, 71, a British who held high posts in the secretariats of both the League of Nations and the United Nations, died yesterday in Princeton, N.J., of a stroke.

At his retirement in 1970, Mr. Hill was assistant secretary-general for interagency affairs, after having served for 13 years as deputy under-secretary for economic and social affairs. He joined the League of Nations Secretariat in 1927. He became secretary-general of the United Nations in 1946.

Mr. Hill continued after his retirement as a consultant to the UN.

Emerson E. Mead

NEW YORK, May 19 (UPI).—Emerson E. Mead, 61, former chairman and president of the SOM Corp., manufacturer of business equipment and other products, died yesterday.

Mr. Mead, at his death, was vice-chairman and a director of the Electrographic Corp. and a director of the Oxy-Dry Corp., both of Chicago.

Foreign Visitors See U.S. Turning More to the Right

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19 (AP).—Men and women who traveled in the United States as part of a foreign exchange program, view the country as increasingly conservative, with deep-rooted problems of crime and racial prejudice.

The opinions were gathered in a survey of participants in the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship. The 23-year-old program offers men and women from other countries opportunities to spend several months in the United States while U.S. participants are given the same opportunities overseas.

Eighty-five per cent of the respondents said that the United States is not sympathetic to revolutionary governments and 63 per cent said that the U.S. government was more conservative than their own. Only participants from South America and the South Pacific placed their countries to the right of the United States.

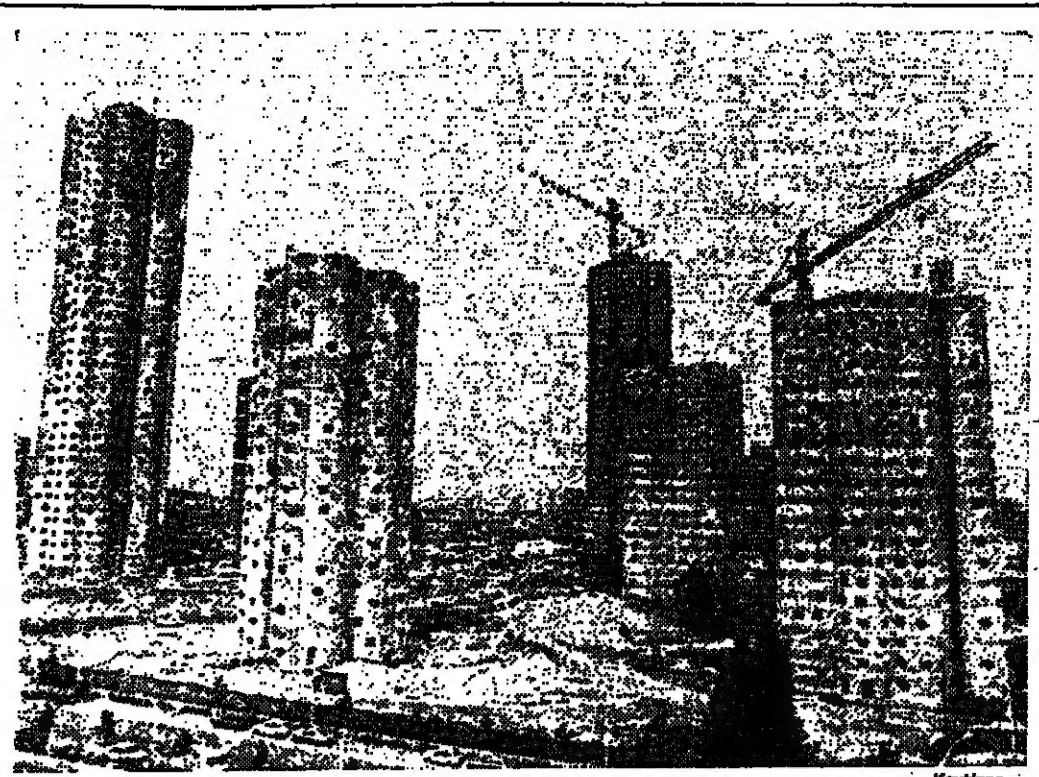
Two-thirds of the respondents said that crime and violence are deep-seated and serious problems in the United States, while 80 per cent placed racial prejudice and discrimination in that category.

Half of the travelers rejected the constitutional democracy of the United States as a model for their own countries and 69 per cent rejected U.S. systems of social welfare and social reforms.

50 More Prisoners Are Freed in Chile

SANTIAGO, May 19 (AP).—Less than two weeks after the visit of U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon to Chile, Gen. Augusto Pinochet announced today the release of 50 more political prisoners.

A few hours before Mr. Simon arrived in Santiago for a visit on May 7, the ruling military junta, headed by Gen. Pinochet, announced the release of 49 prisoners. Several of whom had held Cabinet rank in the leftist government of the late President Salvador Allende.



GOING UP AT PARIS—Latest additions to the La Defense business and commercial center just west of Paris are these buildings designed by architect Emile Aillaud. The buildings, 50 to 100 meters tall, have round, square and teardrop shaped windows and multicolored facades. No date was given for completion.

CARE Is Free, AID Must Be Paid For

U.S. Groups Split on How to Help Guatemala

By Jonathan Kandell

SAN JUAN SACATEPEQUEZ, Guatemala, May 19 (NYT).—The great earthquake three months ago leveled all 9,122 adobe and clay-tile homes in this Indian community about 30 miles west of Guatemala City.

Set amid pine-covered mountains and steeply terraced cornfields, San Juan Sacatepequez was once a picturesque community, according to the residents. Now it is a collection of dust-choked, ragged, temporary huts.

Down the road, a funeral procession marched to the slow ringing of two church bells. More than 700 persons died here, most of them killed when their homes caved in as they slept.

But reconstruction has begun.

Party Leaders Opposing Japan Premier Meet

TOKYO, May 19 (NYT).—The maneuvering to unseat Premier Takeo Miki has gained strength within his own Liberal-Democratic party.

The forces arrayed against Mr. Miki are led by the party vice president, Eisaku Shibusawa, who put Mr. Miki in power in December, 1974.

Mr. Shibusawa met yesterday with Shigeru Hori, another party leader, and the two reportedly agreed that Mr. Miki must make way for a stronger man to lead the party in the coming election campaign. Others who have joined the movement include Deputy Premier Takeo Fukuda, Finance Minister Masayoshi Ohira and former Premier Kakuei Tanaka.

Members of the anti-Miki alliance are openly critical of his handling of the Lockheed scandal. But it has not been clear whether they are displeased because he has failed to name those accused of taking bribes or because he has failed to dispose of the scandal.

While Mr. Miki's opponents within the party are convinced that he must be replaced, there apparently has been no agreement on a successor.

South African Blacks

PARIS, May 19 (UPI).—A Washington Post story (UPI, May 14) erroneously referred to 8 million black Africans, whose South African citizenship is threatened by new nationality rules, as almost half the population of that country. It should have said that 8 million is almost half the black population.

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Arab Bloc Asks New WHO Probe

GENEVA, May 19 (UPI).—Arab nations backed by Communist and other Third World states today demanded a new World Health Organization (WHO) investigation into the health of residents of territories occupied by Israel.

They flatly rejected Israeli statements that health and health services in the occupied territories are "far superior" to those in any Arab country. Israel also told the WHO annual assembly that many Arab officials, including some from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, visit hospitals and clinics in the occupied areas for treatment.

Two days ago, the majority bloc threw out as "inadmissible" a report by a three-member WHO committee that criticized but also praised Israeli medical efforts.

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LELUAH—From left, Julius Bloom, director of Carnegie Hall; violinist Yehudi Menuhin; singer Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau; cellist Mstislav Rostropovich; pianist Vladimir Horowitz; conductor Leonard Bernstein and violinist Isaac Stern belt out Handel's chorus at celebration.

A Celebration and a Dowry for New York's Carnegie Hall

By Israel Shenker
NEW YORK, May 19 (NYT)—Leonard Bernstein conducted the New York Philharmonic, played the harpsichord and the Double Violin Concerto by Yehudi Menuhin and Isaac

Stern as violinists. Vladimir Horowitz, in a matchless submergence of ego, played the piano accompaniment to Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau singing "Heder by Schumann." Mstislav Rostropovich and cello were there, and so was the Oratorio Society, returning to sing the Pater Noster by Tchaikovsky,

which it had sung during the inaugural festival in 1931. Celebrating 85 years of peerless sound from the world's great musicians, Carnegie Hall invited this select group of them—plus anyone who could put up \$1,000 or more (even \$300,000) for seats in the orchestra and first-tier

boxes. Above those generous groundlings and moneyed dwellers sat those who had contributed the odd coins—sums as small as \$100, even \$25. The concert—which netted \$1.2 million—was part of a \$6.5-million fund-raising effort. The money will be used for day-to-day ex-

penses so that ticket prices will not have to be raised. "We are not saving it," said Stern, the violinist who led the rescue operation for Carnegie Hall 16 years ago. "We're giving the lady a dowry for the future."

40,000 Elderly Americans See With Plastic Implants

By Victor Cohn
WASHINGTON (WP)—Thousands of elderly victims of cataracts have had their vision restored to near normal by an operation that replaces the eye's natural lens with a permanent plastic lens, a group of surgeons said Monday. An estimated 40,000 Americans had the plastic lens im-

planted since 1967, the surgeons in an eye research seminar in Washington said. Although the surgery has a high record of success, the operation is limited to those patients who do not have other eye diseases. The additional cost of the operation is estimated at 1 million Ameri-

cans—and 1 in 3 over 60 years old—have cataracts, a clouding of the eye's natural lens. The condition is one of the leading causes of blindness. An estimated 400,000 Americans undergo surgery each year for removal of cataracts. Most of these patients then use contact lenses to restore their vision or wear thick cataract eyeglasses that give them a semblance of normal vision.

The thick eyeglasses, however, magnify objects by almost 30 per cent, compared to the eye's normal magnification of 8 to 9 per cent. The cataract glasses also permit no side vision, and much of what the viewer sees is parabolic, or curved. For these reasons, the surgeons said, ordinary cataract operations are technically successful but leave the patient highly dissatisfied.

Nicholas Statue Stolen
MILANO, Italy, May 19 (AP)—Wood statue of St. Nicholas, stolen from the parish church of a village near this northern Italian town, police said today. The priceless statue carved in the 12th century.

The plastic lens implants are being used more frequently, Dr. Norman Jaffe of the University of Miami told the seminar. But Dr. Jaffe and Dr. Jacob Wilensky of the University of

Illinois warned that the lens should be implanted only by well-trained surgeons. The demand is growing so fast, Dr. Jaffe said, that "there is a danger some surgeons will respond to financial pressure or patients' requests" and install them improperly.

Dr. Jaffe, president of the American Intraocular Implant Society, said the operation should be limited to patients over 65, and to one eye when the second eye still has reasonable vision. "We still don't know what the effects of these implants will be after 20 years," he said.

BBC Announces Shakespeare Plan

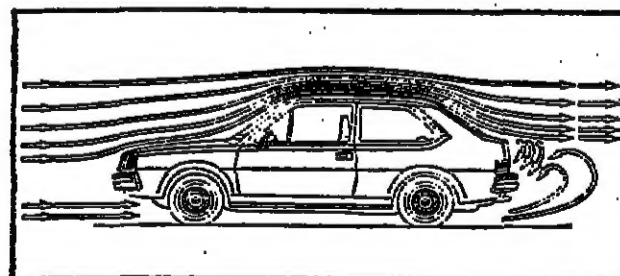
LONDON, May 19 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corp. has announced its most ambitious television project, the filming of William Shakespeare's 37 plays. "We plan to produce six of the plays each year for the next six years," said BBC director of programs Alasdair Milne. "We hope they'll stand as definitive TV versions of the Shakespearean canon which will last until the end of the century."

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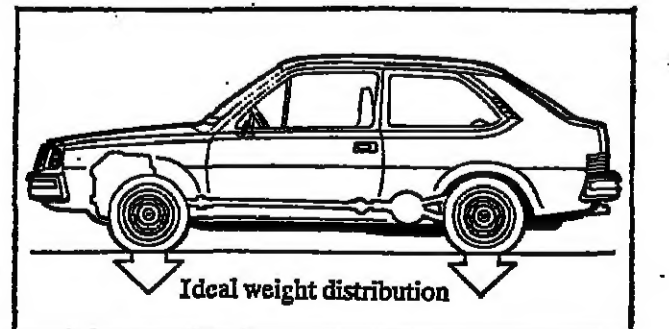


The full-size passenger compartment is fully equipped. The easy-to-read instrument panel features 13 control lamps to check all the vital functions of the car.

The front seats are ergonomically correct and the integrated head restraints also come standard. The rear seat too gives real passenger comfort. There is a rack-and-pinion steering system and a turning circle of a mere 9.2 metres. Finally the transmission is combined with the advanced de Dion rear axle. (The so called "Trans-axle" system). Along with the engine up front this transaxle system ensures an ideal weight distribution and perfect roadholding.

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That's all we have to say for the present. The car will be available on most European markets around September. Ask your Volvo dealer for more information and book yourself for a testdrive.



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By Using Computers

Simplifying the Printing of Music

ARHUS, Denmark (AP)—Not a sound comes out of the instrument when Mogens Kjaer, a 38-year-old musicologist and computer programmer, sits down for a session at what looks like an electronic organ.

What comes out, by way of a digital computer and a graphic plotter, is a master sheet of the music he plays silently on the black and white piano keys.

"Technically, there is in fact no reason why this system could not be developed to the point where the composer might do his composing straight from the keyboard onto master sheets," Kjaer said.

But even if the system, Kjaer's own invention to which he devoted four years of spare time, has not reached that stage, it is already promising to revolutionize music printing, despite many innovations still one of the slowest, most complicated and costliest printing processes.

Whole Score

For Kjaer simply plays the whole score of an orchestral or choral work into the computer and the plotter then draws up the master sheet, producing either the full score for the conductor or the separate voices for the individual musicians or singers.

The system may even "digest" the full score and come up with its own suggestion of a piano version—useful for rehearsals—and it will protest against any unintended discords or rhythmic irregularities.

"And if so required the system will transcribe entire scores or separate voices into a different key," Kjaer added.

The Scan-Note system, developed in cooperation with DataLand, a local computer service firm, is already in business working on its first orders from several Danish music publishers and music schools.

The Advantages

As explained by Arne Lauritzen, managing director of DataLand, which invested some \$50,000 in the project, the obvious advantages of the system are high speed and low cost. The system produces a master sheet in a matter of 20 minutes while the same process takes three or four hours in other known methods. With optimal utilization of the system, the cost of a master sheet will be as low as \$3, Lauritzen said.

"Apart from the special keyboard, the system is largely based on standard equipment," he added. "The secret of the system is that in Kjaer we had the rare combination of musicology and computer expertise."

Other data-processing experts said that Kjaer's crucial achievement was the systematizing of the many signs and symbols of a music score. To make the plotter draw up just one note sign calls for up to 200 digital impulses.

Kjaer and Lauritzen believe that, apart from new compositions, the Scan-Note system should be a boon to music publishers in reviving a wealth of very old scores that are either too worn or damaged to permit photographic reproduction or printed in a style unsuited for use by contemporary musicians.

Present Stage

At its present stage of development the system calls for a programmer to play a score into the computer sign by sign, meaning that for instance a piano chord has to be dissolved and played note by note. Similarly, it takes pre-coding to determine the value of a note.

"But in the next stage, on which I'm already working, the computer will automatically react to note values and, thus, to the rhythmic element as played on the keyboard," Kjaer said.

Even if he deems it technologically feasible to develop the system to a composer's keyboard-to-master sheet dream, Kjaer feels there just are not enough moneyed composers around to ever make it profitable.

As of now, a score is played into the computer voice by voice for storage on magnetic discs and then, after possible corrections, relayed to the graphic plotter

which draws up oversized notes for photographic scaling down for the master plate or master film used in the final printing process.

From one data input the plotter produces full scores as well as individual voices, does transcriptions or converts the score into a piano version, automatically taking into consideration what a pianist can physically cope with.

Requirements

"To play the music into the computer just requires a programmer with elementary training in music reading or a music reader with elementary training in computer programming," said Kjaer, himself a music teacher and former jazz pianist.

Another idea of his is to integrate the Scan-Note system in a project aimed at modern pop groups who often compose, play and sing by ear, sometimes not even knowing how to write music.

Kjaer is setting up a team of experts who, from listening to a recording, sort out the individual voices or instruments and jot them down by hand for feeding into the computer.

"In this way music master sheets can be delivered at short notice for printing and publishing as a new album goes on sale," Kjaer said.

ENTERTAINMENT IN N.Y.

NEW YORK, May 19 (IBT)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films:

"That's Entertainment, Part II," is "99-1/10 per cent pure magic," Vincent Canby says. "The 3/10 that aren't so great are the connectives between the film's individual sequences." This follow-up to the smash hit "That's Entertainment" is drawn from 72 features, dramas and comedies, as well as musicals, from the MGM output from 1929 through 1962. Although Canby objects to ransacking old movies to make such anthologies, "The objections," he says, "become academic in the presence of the salutes to the good old days at Metro." Anyway, "None of the musicals are so great that we can't afford to miss them." But, he says, "The comedies and dramas are something else. One aches to see the

entire films, though the individual scenes hold up beautifully."

"Echoes of a Summer," about the slow dying of a child, "waves infuriatingly between staid beauty and sheer foolishness," according to Richard Eder. "The virtues have gone soft in spots, but the good parts are good enough to make up for the trouble." The "best thing in the film" is Jodie Foster, as the child whose parents have been torn apart by her dying. Her mother (Lois Nettleton) drags her from one specialist to another while her father (Richard Harris) wants to make her last year perfect, like a dream. Brad Savage plays her adolescent confidant; together they are at times "funny and horribly touching." Both he and Miss Nettleton "are almost as good as Miss Foster." But Mr. Harris "is a disaster as the father." Don Taylor directed.

BRINDISI - PATRAS

Italy - Greece Car Ferries

FOR MORE DETAILS CALL: LONDON 01-234 8231, PARIS 01-42 68 41, 01-42 68 42, MUNICH 089 24 10, FRANKFURT 069 24 10, ZURICH 01-26 22 71, 01-26 22 72, 01-26 22 73, 01-26 22 74, 01-26 22 75, 01-26 22 76, 01-26 22 77, 01-26 22 78, 01-26 22 79, 01-26 22 80, 01-26 22 81, 01-26 22 82, 01-26 22 83, 01-26 22 84, 01-26 22 85, 01-26 22 86, 01-26 22 87, 01-26 22 88, 01-26 22 89, 01-26 22 90, 01-26 22 91, 01-26 22 92, 01-26 22 93, 01-26 22 94, 01-26 22 95, 01-26 22 96, 01-26 22 97, 01-26 22 98, 01-26 22 99, 01-26 23 00.

EGNATIA - APPIA - POSEIDONIA

Provocations: West Bank...

The human and political tragedy engulfing the West Bank of the Jordan threatens to undermine whatever success has been achieved there—and it has been considerable—in the nine-year experiment in Arab-Israeli coexistence. Young Arabs have been killed by Israeli gunfire in the past three months of unrest.

There is no objective way—nor much practical utility—in assigning specific blame for the bloody incidents on the West Bank. Perhaps the youthful mobs were indeed provoking Israeli troops and threatening to break down public order, as the Israelis claim; perhaps the Israeli troops were trigger-happy, as the Arabs claim. The only fact that is certain is that Arabs and Israelis alike are flinching with disaster in their reliance on forceful confrontation to make their political points.

Arab propagandists are showing cynical

contempt for human well-being in their gratuitous bids at the United Nations and elsewhere to make political capital out of the simmering West Bank tensions. The Israeli government, preoccupied with internal dissension, is showing lack of sensitivity to the concerns of its neighbors by ramming through ever more expansive plans to create Israeli settlements in populated occupied territories.

The current clashes are doubly tragic, for both the Israeli occupation administrators and the Palestinian Arab communities of the West Bank had much to be proud of in their efforts at living together these past nine years. If the current spiral of violence is not quickly checked, the West Bank will disintegrate as a model of future cooperation. Neither Arabs nor Israelis are helping to achieve their stated goal of peace by these ill-considered provocations.

...and Lebanon

If Israeli authority is under pressure on the West Bank, the leading forces of the Arab world are facing their own challenge in Lebanon, where the combat is far graver, bloodier and virtually out of control. On days when single isolated deaths bring grief in Jerusalem, hundreds of casualties are reported routinely from Beirut—including last weekend the chance killing of Edouard Saab, Beirut correspondent for Le Monde, one of the most respected French correspondents in the Middle East, and the hair's breadth escape with minor injuries of The New York Times correspondent Henry Tanner.

What started 13 months ago as a civil war between rival religious and economic communities in the Arabs' most cosmopolitan crossroads has gradually escalated into a proxy war between the divergent ideologies that fragment the cause of Arab nationalism. Lebanese leftists, enthusiastically supported by Iraq, Libya and other radical forces, are now pressing for higher stakes than a fairer distribution of political power in Beirut. It is no longer only the besieged Christian minority of Lebanon that is threatened; it is the established regimes of the Arab world, all of which have reason to fear the violent collapse of the Lebanese power structure.

In full-blown—recognition of this explosive threat, Syria's President Assad eased himself away from the Arab radicals he had formerly championed and emerged as the

leading influence for stability and the status quo—duly modified—in Lebanon. Now Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, conservative and moderate Arab regimes respectively, have succeeded in setting the scene for what would be an even more dramatic shift of alignments: a high-level meeting, now postponed, in Riyadh between the Premiers of Syria and Egypt, when and if it is ever held.

These two governments, long-time rivals for leadership among the Arabs, have been openly feuding since last September, when Egyptian President Sadat reached an interim agreement with Israel. Instead of following the Egyptian lead as Cairo and Washington expected him to do, President Assad denounced the Sinai agreement and blocked any further diplomatic steps toward even a limited settlement with Israel.

Faced with common dangers in Lebanon, the leaders of Syria and Egypt may now find mutual self-interest in burying the feud that has so sapped Arab unity and encouraged extremist maneuverings in utter disregard of the toll in human lives. In an atmosphere of such bitterness, success will not come easily to the high-level meetings. If they fail to overcome the existing formidable differences at least enough to pull Lebanon back from anarchy, the entire Middle East may find itself slipping toward a violent upheaval that cannot be contained within any one country's frontiers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Docility Toward Spain

With dismayingly docility, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has approved a five-year treaty that authorizes continued U.S. use of military bases in Spain in return for loans and grants of \$1.2 billion to that country. In its approach to the committee, the administration emphasized the desirability of completing ratification of the treaty prior to the Washington visit next month of King Juan Carlos.

From a public-relations standpoint, ratification could conceivably be handled in ways that would strengthen the hand of the young King in his efforts to dismantle some of the authoritarian machinery of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's dictatorship and to hasten badly needed political reform.

The fact is, however, that in the six months since Franco's death, change has proceeded at a glacial pace, productive only of continuing political polarization, disheartening to Spain's democratic forces and destructive of the country's hopes for an expanding relationship that would lead eventually to membership in the European Economic Community.

Premier Carlos Arias Navarro—a relic of the Franco era—still hedges on the critical question of a general political amnesty. He promises to legalize political associations but thus far has carefully avoided the word

"parties." He has scheduled an autumn referendum on setting up a two-chamber parliament; but the upper house would be unelected and stacked with Francoists. Even these limited reforms have been assailed as too radical by 126 members of Franco's holdover parliament.

In its ratification resolution, the Senate committee expresses the pious hope that the treaty will foster Spain's "progress toward free institutions." Its participation in European community institutions, and its eventual cooperation in European defense with NATO. The resolution implies that in considering annual authorizations and appropriations required for the agreements linked to the treaty, Congress will monitor Spain's advances toward these goals.

But if two-thirds of the Senate meekly approves the treaty, the United States will have made a costly five-year commitment in exchange for nothing more than strictly limited, and almost certainly short-run, military advantages. There is no guarantee of progress toward a freer society which alone will qualify Spain for either the European community or NATO. In this instance, the attitude of critical and watchful waiting adopted by the European allies of the United States is a far sounder policy than Washington's precipitate commitment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Avoiding Finlandization

Against the background of mutual deterrence, we have become accustomed to the idea that, for the immediate future at least, the Soviet Union is unlikely to launch a frontal attack in Central Europe, if only because the risks would be too high. It has also become customary to discount part of the Soviet defense effort either because it is necessary to hold down reluctant allies in the Warsaw Pact or because of a potential danger on the Chinese border, or because the Soviets wanted to achieve nuclear parity with the United States.

Perhaps the main danger is not so much that of a frontal attack on the Western alliance, but of a strategy of divide and rule, in which the Soviet Union would attempt to use its enormous power to influence, overawe and eventually pick off individual countries, especially those on the fringes of NATO. The best response to such a danger is for the European members of the Atlantic alliance to strengthen their military, and above all their political, links so as to minimize the risk of Finlandization...

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

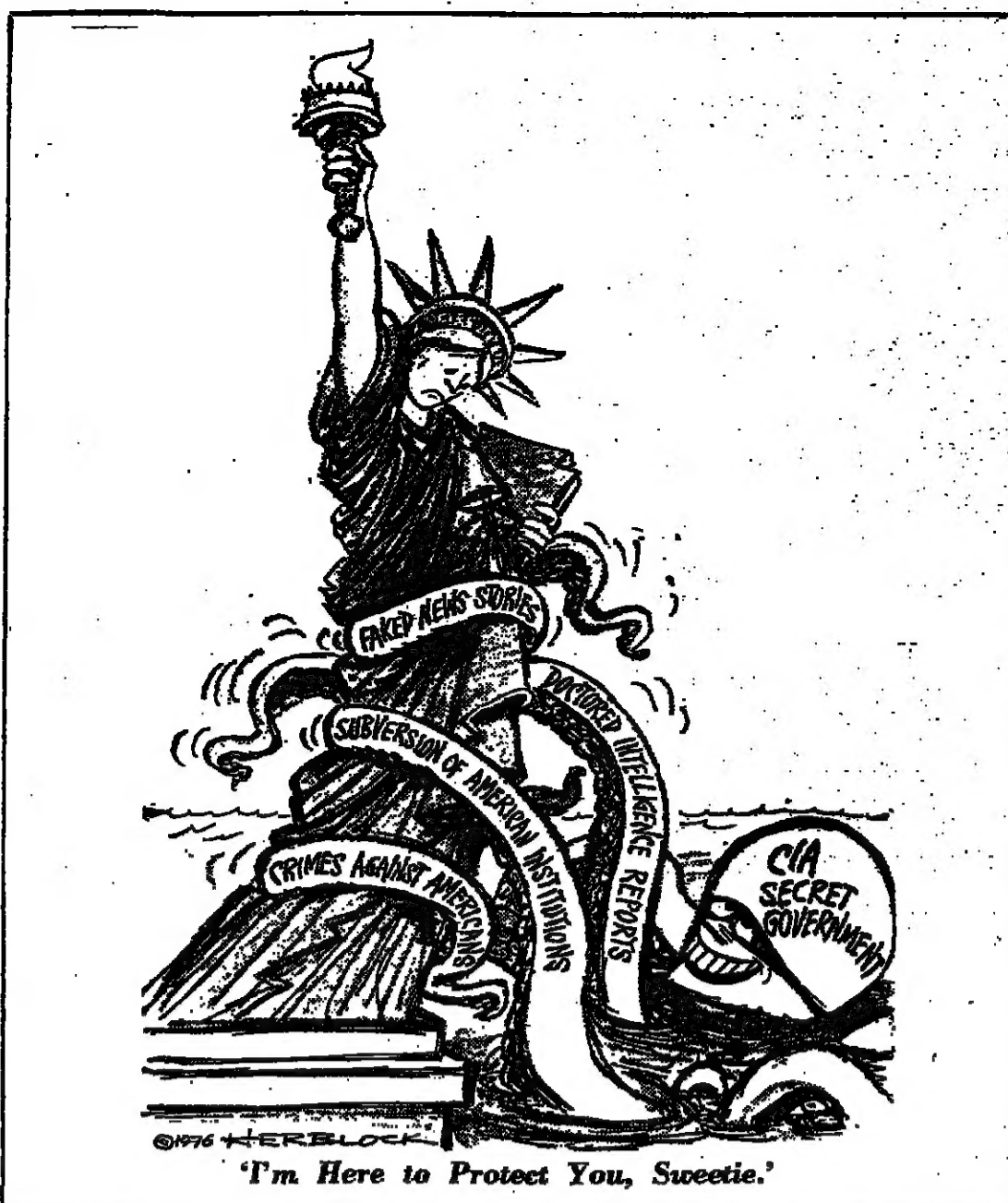
May 29, 1901

LONDON—The Archbishop of Canterbury would like to see all the clergy of the Church of England married. Preaching at Hampstead parish church in aid of the Queen Victoria Fund, he observed that the experience of an unmarried ministry has lasted in this country long enough to make people generally dislike it. They preferred married clergy, for often the clergyman's family did as much good as he did.

Fifty Years Ago

May 29, 1926

PARIS—Seventeen makes of American automobiles will be represented at the annual motor show at the Grand Palais from Oct. 7 to 17. It was learned yesterday. They will be Auburn, Buick, Cadillac, Chrysler, Chevrolet, Dodge, Ford, Hudson, Lincoln, Marmon, Oldsmobile, Oakland, Packard, Paige, Pierce Arrow, Rickenbacker and Studebaker. A ball will be given at the Opéra during the show, probably on Oct. 14.



Defense Debate in Peking

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—New information on what is behind the crisis in the Chinese leadership is beginning to come to light. Regional Chinese broadcasts have accused the deposed deputy premier, Teng Hsiao-ping, of advocating "the purely military viewpoint" in the leadership debate on defense policy. There is every indication that the Peking dispute remains unresolved, and that the military issue is at the root of the struggle now going on behind the scenes.

The "military" crimes of which Teng is accused in the broadcasts are in fact political. He is said to have argued that in order to provide for the army's needs, China must build up its industrial base and, in particular, its steel industry. He "opposed Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war," that is, Mao's reliance on a poorly equipped army able to fight only a guerrilla war. Teng advocated instead "the theory of weapons," that is, of providing the forces with expensive new arms. He argued that the army as it is at present organized was "incompetent."

Cuts in Army

What the broadcasts do not say is that his modernization program, which on the face of it should have been welcomed by the military, also involved a big cut in army personnel. The previous Peking power struggle which involved Lin Biao, the heir apparent of Mao Tse-tung who lost his life in 1971 during an attempt to flee to the Soviet Union, led to a 25-per-cent cut in China's arms budget. U.S. intelligence analysts who obtained these figures concluded that these reductions were in part responsible for the slowing down of China's nuclear arms program.

The information obtained by U.S. intelligence more recently shows that a serious debate has lately been in progress in China on the size of the army itself, with Teng and his supporters urging a cut of about 1 million men. This would reduce the army, which stands at 3.5 million men, by nearly 30 per cent. No modern army has ever made in peacetime a sudden cut of such dimensions, which looks more like a postwar demobilization. In China, where the army has for so long been the main pillar of the regime, the dispute was bound to be bitter and bloody—and it finally led to Teng's downfall.

As the anti-Teng broadcasts make clear, his purpose was in fact to strengthen the army, not to weaken it. The cuts in manpower which he was proposing would have come from the large numbers of military personnel assigned to political duties, from the many older men who had been kept on by the forces since the war, and from the "private

armies" maintained by the regional commanders.

Teng Hsiao-ping had been advocating this reform since at least 1974, and by last summer he had won the support of the military high command, which was attracted by his promise of modern weapons and of a reorganization that would make the forces more professional. It was during the summer, too, that Teng's policies began to take effect in other fields, with more stress being put on production and on the more rational organization of industry, in the face of opposition by the radicals. Many of the important changes which were then taking place in China may be traced to the fact that Teng had secured the support of the military leadership for his policies.

It has now become known that after Premier Chou En-lai died in January, the military high command fought hard to secure his post for Teng Hsiao-ping. But the radicals grasped the opportunity offered by Chou's death, and at the Central Committee meeting which was held to vote on the succession they managed to rally to their side the regional military commanders whose interests would have been adversely affected by Teng's reforms.

The Chinese military have long been split into factions, much as the political leadership has been. The "centralists" in the high command have by and large favored the modernization program, which would have given them better control of a more efficient national force. But many of the regional commanders preferred the Maoist concept of a highly politicized guerrilla-type army. The army's political role gave them control over the regions where they were located, and the guerrilla concept justified the larger numbers of men they wanted to retain. At the Central Committee meeting the regional commanders put their weight behind the radicals, with the result that the leadership became almost evenly split. This was how Teng's appointment as premier was blocked, and a new premier, Huo Kuo-feng, emerged as what was intended as a temporary compromise choice.

A Moderate

But Huo was a moderate rather than a radical. The compromise was weighted on the moderate side by the action of Defense Minister Marshal Ye Chien-feng, 76, who is now known to have blocked the radical attack. When the Central Committee failed to agree, the issue was thrown back to the Politburo, which was, however, similarly divided. When the radicals tried to force the issue, Marshal Ye simply walked out of the Politburo meeting.

This made it clear that the appointment of a radical would not have the support of the high command. The Central Committee session broke up in disarray, and Huo took over. But the formal announcement described him only as "acting premier."

The recent reappearance of Marshal Ye, after a long absence from public functions, suggests that in the end he got most of what he wanted. The press, largely under the control of the radicals, continues to attack the "handful" associated with Teng. But the radicals now in force show little sign of radical influence.

The emergence of the "military" theme in some of the regional broadcasts suggests that the struggle is once again being joined on what has become the central issue in the Peking dispute. That is not to say that the other issues, political and economic, are less important. But the military issue is central because the army is still the lever which controls the shifts of power in the Peking leadership, and which will exert a decisive influence when Mao, now 83 and increasingly frail, leaves this world.

WASHINGTON—The mere fact that Joe Crangle, canny New York political pro, quietly took up residence in the Hay-Adams Hotel here on Monday—before Jimmy Carter's very bad day Tuesday—reveals much about the aspirations he and other anti-Carterites still have for heading Carter off with Hubert H. Humphrey.

Carter's near-disaster in the Michigan primary thus came as an unexpected lift for Crangle. He arrived here from Buffalo, where he is Democratic chairman of Erie County, armed with a plan to form an "Independent Committee" to promote Sen. Humphrey for the presidential nomination.

On the heels of Carter's razor-edge victory over Rep. Morris Udall in Michigan, the state where Carter had everything on paper going his way, plus his smashing 12-point loss to Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. in Maryland, Joe Crangle's mission suddenly looked slightly less than impossible. Indeed, Carter's stumble, and near-fumble in New York, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Nebraska, Michigan and Maryland have led some Democratic politicians to find in Crangle, the former governor of Georgia,

On paper, Carter still seems all but unstoppable with at least 1,000 delegates before he even arrives at the Madison Square Garden convention. But on paper, backed by the powerful United Auto Workers by the popular black Mayor Calvin Young of Detroit and by the party's most recent gubernatorial nominee, Carter also seemed assured of a big victory over Udall in Michigan. Politics is psychology as well as numbers, and Carter's poor showings Tuesday seem to prove, as one party official told us, "that a helluva lot of Democrats just don't want to vote for Jimmy Carter."

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Potential Vice-Presidents

Not Another Agnew

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—With the Michigan and Maryland primaries behind us, it may not be too early to survey the field of potential vice-presidential nominees, but if the leading presidential candidates are thinking about their running-mates, they are keeping their secrets to themselves.

They are doing what front-runners always do—using the possibility of a vice-presidential nomination as bait to hold all contenders in the race and strengthen their own position. They are waiting. They are saying modestly that it would be "presumptuous" to suggest who is going with them until they are actually nominated themselves, which means that we'll probably be left again to a last-minute scramble and decision at the conventions in New York and Kansas City.

Fortunately, other leaders of the two major parties, remembering the unhappy choices of Spiro Agnew and Tom Eagleton for the vice-presidency in the 1972 conventions, are thinking about the problem and putting together possible combinations. The informed gossip here is that no more than that goes along these lines:

• If Jimmy Carter finally gets the Democratic presidential nomination, his leading vice-presidential candidates will almost certainly come from the North, and probably from the Middle West: Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana, who came to this side quickly in that state's primary election; Sen. Fritz Mondale of Minnesota, who took himself out of consideration for the presidency but not, significantly, out of the vice-presidential race; Sen. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois (Mayor Daley's choice); and Sen. John H. Glenn Jr., the former astronaut from Ohio, who will make the keynote address at the Democratic Convention in Madison Square Garden.

If President Ford is nominated, the leading candidates as his vice-presidential nominee are likely to be former Gov. John Connally of Texas (on the assumption that Connally could keep his own state in the Republican column, as Lyndon Johnson did for John Kennedy in 1960, and also campaign effectively against Carter in the South); also Sen. Howard Baker and Bill Brock of Tennessee, and if the President decides to go North, Secretary of Commerce Elliot Richardson of Massachusetts.

• If Ronald Reagan gets the nomination, he might also go with Connally or Richardson, who is flexible, or if he chose to fight it out on conservative lines with Secretary of the Treasury Simon, who admired Reagan's philosophy, and could probably be persuaded to help save the Republic from the big spenders.

Other Combinations

There are, of course, other possible combinations, particularly on the Democratic side, if Carter falters in the remaining primaries and the political and

labor union leaders finally turn to Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota. Humphrey will almost certainly try to persuade Carter to take the vice-presidential nomination or risk losing the South as Carter's disappointed followers the rest of the country.

Also, Carter could turn to Udall of Arizona, the last of the liberal opponents, on the theory that Carter would be a conservative president and needs liberal support. But what else is more than anything else a running mate who knows the urban problems of the North and states that will command most of the electoral votes in the November election.

All this, of course, is guesswork and may seem irrelevant to the struggle for the presidential nomination, but the guesswork is not. The White House has been occupied most of those years by men who were chosen, either by accident at the last minute as the vice-presidential nominee, Harry Truman by Franklin Roosevelt; Lyndon Johnson by John Kennedy; and Richard Nixon by Dwight Eisenhower. Only by a series of astonishing accidents and stupidity did we miss Hubert H. Humphrey in the White House after Nixon.

The vice-presidential nominations have been made so far in recent elections, in the emotional atmosphere of howling conventions, that there has been time even to give the FBI always given to ambassadorial deputy assistant secretaries, or even new members of the board of directors of the Ford Motor Co. So obvious something is wrong. Humphrey suggested after a Bagleton-Agnew nomination is at least an extra day should be added to the nominating convention to consider the vice-presidential question, but this is a obviously not good enough.

A Hard Look

We need to take a hard look at the problem of selection, and at least between the end of the primaries in early June and the opening of the conventions, insist on asking the leader at that time, not only where he is going but who's going with him.

Reporters of press, radio and television are usually accused, being too nosy in their questions to presidential candidates and sometimes they are, but the problem of picking vice-presidential nominees, they have probably been too casual and even indifferent.

Some progress has been made this year. There is more about the second place on tickets in this election than any other election since World War II, but so far it has been backstairs talk. It needs to be brought into the open, so to speak, at least in the pause between California primary and the conventions, we will have some idea of what the leading presidential candidates have in mind.

Is Carter Stoppable?

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

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Handwritten note in Arabic script: "هذا هو الرجل الذي..."

هكذا في الصحف

Vice-President
Other App
times Reson

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1976

Page 7

Experts Change View, See U.S. Trade Deficit

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, May 19 (IHT).—The more-than-expected economic recovery in the United States is expected to erase its record surplus in international accounts set year and push the figure in deficit this year—good news for the world trade and no problem for America.

The deficit forecast is a sharp reversal from just four months ago when official projections were estimating a surplus of about \$5 billion for 1976 and a 1975 trade surplus of \$10 billion.

The latest forecast, discussed at a two-day meeting that ended yesterday at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, is for a deficit of \$2.5 billion in 1976 and a \$4 billion deficit in 1977.

The forecast reflects exports and imports of goods and services and transfers, including grants and pensions.

S. Warns Mexico on PEC Move

MEXICO CITY, May 19 (AP).—The United States has warned Mexico it will lose out of trade and other preferences if it joins the Organization of American States.

The warning was delivered both publicly and during private talks between U.S. and Mexican officials.

A potential major exporter of oil to the United States, Mexico recently announced it would join OPEC if "invited."

The announcement last month by Mexican Minister of Natural Resources Francisco Javier Alemán was interpreted as a reversal of the country's international oil policy.

In the past two years Mexico spurned invitations by such OPEC leaders as President Andrés Bello of Venezuela, the Shah of Iran.

Mexico's President Luis Echeverría had claimed up to then that Mexico's interest was in a conservation policy to save the crude oil to be used as material for petrochemicals and domestic consumption.

Simon Warming Cited

U.S. sources said the warning was delivered during a visit to Mexico by U.S. Secretary William Simon, who was here last week for preliminary talks of an annual treaty by the Inter-American Development Bank.

Simon's Treasury Secretary Dan Rostenkowski made the implicit public at a news conference yesterday. "I am convinced Mexico will not join OPEC," he said. "I think the moment sees the drawbacks."

There has been talk about Mexico agreeing to join OPEC, he said. "It has not yet decided to join OPEC," he said. "I think the moment sees the drawbacks."

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Canada Cancels Purchase Of Lockheed Patrol Planes

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, May 19 (IHT).—Canada's plan to purchase a fleet of 18 long-range patrol planes from Lockheed Aircraft Corp. for \$750 million was suddenly canceled last night.

The deal fell through when the Canadian government announced it could not arrange the \$750 million in financing needed for the first three years of the project and would have to pull out unless Lockheed provided the financing.

Prices Rise 0.9% In France; Aide Shows Concern

PARIS, May 19 (IHT).—Consumer prices in France rose 0.9 per cent last month, a "preoccupying increase," Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade said today.

The index had increased 0.7 per cent in February and now stands at 9.8 per cent over the year-ago level.

Prices for food and manufactured goods both rose 1 per cent last month while service charges rose 0.8 per cent. The rise in manufactured goods prices, the minister said, is due largely to recent increases in gas and electricity rates. "But the rise in the cost of food and services is abnormally strong," he said.

He warned that "those people who think they are immune from inflation (by raising prices) are only increasing this very risk." Such lack of moderation, he went on, can only interfere with the economic recovery and efforts to reduce unemployment.

The Labor Ministry reported today that unemployment dropped 4.4 per cent in April, when 896,900 workers were jobless compared with 938,000 in March. Adjusted for seasonal variations, the ministry said there were 944,000 workers unemployed compared with 961,700 in March.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

AT&T Details Share Offer

American Telephone & Telegraph's plans for a public offering of 12 million common shares on or about June 16, announced late Tuesday, will have an estimated market value of about \$685 million. This will be the Bell system's second entry into the equity market. Last Oct. 2, for the first time in its history, AT&T publicly sold 12 million shares of its common stock. The price in that sale—\$46 a share—raised \$551 million. Previous equity offerings were made via market offerings to existing shareholders. The Bell system's new financing plans underscore its announced determination to reduce its ratio of outstanding debt to equity.

At the close of 1975, the company's capitalization comprised outstanding debt of 49.6 per cent with outstanding equity at 50.4 per cent. The company has indicated an objective for its capitalization of 45 per cent debt and 55 per cent equity, or common stock.

Sony Expects Jump in Net Income

Sony says it may be able to report record net income for the 1975 fiscal year to Oct. 31, exceeding the previous record of \$64.6 million earned in the 1973 fiscal year. The company reported net income of \$63 million for the 1975 fiscal year, a decline of 35 per cent from fiscal 1974's figure of \$93.3 million. A spokesman says the company will certainly have to revise upward its original forecast of a 25-per cent increase in net income for the current

fiscal year. Since the first quarter of the 1975 fiscal year, when Sony's net income declined 45 per cent from the previous year, the rate of year-to-year decline has narrowed to 39 per cent in the first half, 26 per cent in the first nine months, and 35 per cent to the full 1975 fiscal year. The decline turned into a year-to-year increase of 18 per cent in the first half of the current fiscal year.

Porter Raises Fansteel Bid

The H.K. Porter company has raised its bid to purchase all shares of the common stock of Fansteel Inc. to \$23.50 a share and Lear Siegler Inc. has withdrawn its offer for Fansteel. The new Porter bid for the 1,563,934 shares of Fansteel outstanding took the offer of Lear Siegler, which on Monday said it was considering an offer of \$22 a share. Porter's previous offer on May 5 for \$17 a share was scheduled to expire Tuesday. The company said that shares that were tendered would receive the higher price. Its latest offer will expire May 27. Lear Siegler says that it will not proceed with the offer, even though directors of Fansteel said they would recommend that its shareholders take the \$22 a share mentioned in its tentative offer. Fansteel, a producer of specialty metals and carbide tools, filed suit last week charging Porter with violation of federal securities laws. Porter responded with a suit charging Fansteel with making misleading statements concerning its offer.

Higher Costs, Government Aid Cited

French, U.S. Plane Firms May Cooperate

By Robert Prinsky

PARIS, May 19 (AP-DJ).—French and U.S. aircraft manufacturers are looking forward to becoming partners in the development of new civil aircraft.

"This is the best time there ever has been or ever will be for a transatlantic linkup to build new civil aircraft," says an official of Avions Marcel Dassault-Breguet Aviation.

In the past, U.S. makers have so dominated the world market that they could afford to remain aloof to periodic European talk of transatlantic cooperation. And the French government backed a purely European air industry to maintain the Continent's independence. But "today there are conditions that didn't exist a few years ago," observes a high official in the French Transport Ministry.

These conditions include the inflated costs of developing new aircraft, and the shaky financial condition of most aircraft makers and airlines.

For U.S. manufacturers such as

Boeing and McDonnell Douglas, cooperation holds the lure of French government funds to subsidize development costs. Washington does not show a similar desire to provide financing.

On the U.S. side, there is also the fear that if transatlantic cooperation is not materialized, Europeans may close off their own internal markets to insure sales by their domestic manufacturers.

Further, the U.S. plane builders are becoming increasingly concerned that foreign competitors over the next few years may at long last crack the U.S. airline market on their own.

The Americans fear that the foreign companies will have the right-sized and technically advanced planes available for sale while U.S. builders will not, because the Americans have no new-aircraft programs in progress and because the state of the industry makes it doubtful that any such programs can be launched very soon.

From the European standpoint, a linkup would enhance their chance to crack the vital U.S. market, without which an aircraft's sales rarely exceed a few dozen. Hundreds of sales are needed to recoup development costs.

To date, French manufacturers have never penetrated the U.S. market with much success, even with products like the A300 "Airbus," a wide-body twin-engine jet that is showing signs of selling comparatively well elsewhere.

Easier to Sell

"Certainly it would be easier to sell the Airbus in the United States if part of it were constructed there," says an official of the government-owned Société Nationale Industrielle Aérospatiale. (That firm and one from West Germany are the dominant partners in the A300 consortium, with lesser participation by Spanish and British firms.)

Boeing is proposing to do just that. In talks that have been going on with Aérospatiale since early this year, the two companies are working on a plan to develop a new, shorter version of the Airbus with a revised wing built by Boeing. In return, Aérospatiale would get a share of the work in a possible new and bigger version of its twin-engine 1977 Dassault and McDonnell Douglas, which have been dickering since last fall, have a different plan. They propose developing a bigger version of Dassault's Mercure, a twin-engine 150-seater that so far has been sold only to France's domestic carrier, Air Inter. McDonnell Douglas would get a new plane to market at a third of the cost of developing it from scratch, and Dassault would

Company Reports

George A. Hormel
Second Quarter 1976 1975
Revenue 261.90 222.20
Profits 2.40 3.00
Per Share 0.51 0.63
Six Months
Revenue 524.80 446.40
Profits 5.70 5.50
Per Share 1.19 1.23

J.C. Penney
First Quarter 1976 1975
Revenue 1,700.00 1,500.00
Profits 29.90 5.10
Per Share 0.47 0.09

Sears & Roebuck
First Quarter 1976 1975
Revenue 83.1 2,936.6
Profits 8.1 54.4
Per Share 0.54 0.34

* Restated.

Ford Victory Steadies N.Y. Prices

NEW YORK, May 19 (IHT).—President Ford's win in the Republican presidential primary race in Michigan provided initial support for New York Stock Exchange prices today, but later demand dried up and prices drifted without much direction.

Analysts said the Ford victory, which ended a string of recent successes in the primaries by former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, helped bring some stability back to the political arena.

The theory is that Wall Street usually feels safe with an incumbent because they know his economic policies.

Still, analysts said several other factors tended to act as a drag on the market.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 988.50, down 0.55. It was ahead 3 points in early trading.

Advancing issues edged declines by about 705 to about 680, and volume totaled 18.45 million shares, compared with 17.41 million yesterday.

Analysts said market sentiment was dampened in part by the big drop in the stock of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., the most widely held issue.

The giant utility, which lost 1 1/2 to 56 5/8, plans a public offering of 12 million common shares.

Some analysts also suggested that investors still were worried about the less accommodative monetary policy of the Federal Reserve Board and recent predictions from bankers and economists that bank prime rates will be significantly higher by year-end. Currently, the banking industry's prime rate is 6 3/4 per cent.

Briggs & Stratton, which climbed 1 1/2 yesterday after directors voted a two-for-one stock split, spurted another 2 1/4 to 58 1/8.

Boeing climbed 1 1/8 to 36 1/4, while Raytheon rose 1 to 53. The two aerospace firms were among the favorites of some analysts who painted a bright picture on the industry's outlook.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were mixed in moderate trading. The Amex index edged up 0.03 to 104.67.

Soybeans overcame an early downward trend to close higher on the Chicago Board of Trade while wheat and corn fell and oats remained steady.

Soybeans slipped after the mid-session when commercial buying set in and boosted prices as much as 3 1/2 cents.

U.S. Housing Starts Decline For Second Month in a Row

WASHINGTON, May 19 (NYT).—Housing starts dipped in April for the second consecutive month as homebuilding continued to be a fairly sluggish element in the overall economic expansion, the Commerce Department reported yesterday.

The annual rate of starts last month was 1.37 million, down from 1.43 million in March and the recent recovery peak of 1.54 million in February, both of which were revised slightly downward. Despite the decline, housing starts last month were 40 per cent above the recession low in April a year ago.

A major problem in the recovery is that the price of new homes continues to soar. The median price of a new home in February, the latest month available, was about \$43,000—an annual rate of increase of 23 per cent from six months earlier.

In an unrelated report, the department said business investment in plant and equipment last year for pollution abatement amounted to \$6.55 billion, up 17 per cent from 1974 and about 5.8 per cent of total new plant and equipment investment in 1975.

A further increase to \$7.35 billion in anti-pollution investment is planned for 1976, which would be about 6.1 per cent of estimated plant and equipment spending this year.

U.K. Agency Obtains Loan

PARIS, May 19 (IHT).—After an absence of 18 months, Britain re-entered the medium-term bank loan market today, raising \$200 million for five years at what bankers called very favorable terms.

The Post Office, carrying the guarantee of the Treasury, will pay 1 1/4 points over the inter-bank rate—a level generally conceded to be the equivalent of the going "prime" rate.

U.K. borrowers had stayed away from this market when bankers began to complain about the heavy schedule of such borrowings amidst a background of rampant inflation.

"The favorable rate on the Post Office loan is evidence of bankers' increasing confidence in the U.K. economy," said William Curran, president of First Chicago Ltd., manager of the loan.

The overall cost to the Post Office will be somewhat higher as banks participating in the loan will earn "participation fees" ranging up to half a percentage point, depending on how much of the loan they take.

UBAF

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BANQUES ARABES ET FRANÇAISES

4, rue Ancelle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.12.1975

	1974	1975
ASSETS		
Cash in hand, with Banks of issue	5,851,327	1,250,004
Balances with Banks and non-banking Institutions admitted to the money market	4,903,383,710	6,832,485,582
Credit granted to customers - Bills of exchange	519,823,941	627,476,109
Credit granted to customers - Overdrafts	134,978,246	81,832,016
Suspense accounts and sundries	226,558,604	348,845,479
Sundry debtors	4,365,813	4,723,299
Liability of customers for acceptance as per contra	89,337,584	174,125,474
Security portfolio	35,009,532	28,114,239
Investments in branches and affiliates	67,987,589	69,832,504
Bondholders	—	30,000,000
Total Assets	5,987,296,346	8,198,484,706
LIABILITIES		
Balances of Banks of issue, other banks and non-banking Institutions admitted to the money market	5,303,513,209	6,924,177,400
Company and sundry accounts	135,708,795	347,436,198
Private accounts	1,644,693	2,329,775
Suspense accounts, provisions and sundries	270,543,883	428,804,211
Sundry creditors	25,553,724	91,062,872
Acceptances for accounts of customers as per contra	89,337,584	174,125,474
Debentures convertible into shares	40,000,000	100,000,000
Legal reserve	6,818,164	8,488,369
Other reserve funds	4,376,294	12,080,407
Capital	110,000,000	110,000,000
Total Liabilities	5,987,296,346	8,198,484,706

The Ordinary General Assembly of the Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises - U.B.A.F. - during its meeting of April 23, 1976 at the Head Office at Neuilly-sur-Seine has unanimously approved the accounts of the financial year ending 31.12.1975, noted that the financial year resulted in a net profit of FF. 18,702,050 against FF. 12,477,292 for the previous year and fixed the total dividend at FF. 9,166,800 against FF. 7,150,000 in 1974.

In accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 22 of the Articles of Association, the Ordinary General Assembly renewed the terms of office of Dr. M.M. ABUSHADI, Arab African Bank, represented by Mr. Suleiman AL HADDAD and Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur represented by Mr. Patrick HAZET. The General Assembly noted the resignation of Mr. Jean SAINT-GEORGES and decided, at the proposal of the Board of Directors, to appoint Mr. Tanneguy de FEUILHADE de CHAUVIN to the directorship which has become vacant.

BANQUE EXTERIEURE D'ALGERIE
U.S. \$25,000,000. Guaranteed Bonds 8 3/4%
1972/1984

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A. as Trustee for the above mentioned Bonds, announces that the fourth annual redemption installment of U.S. \$1,250,000, due August 1st, 1976, has been purchased in the market so that a drawing of 10% of Bonds to be redeemed on August 1st, 1976, is not necessary. The amount of Bonds remaining outstanding after August 1st, 1976, is U.S. \$21,250,000.

The Trustee
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG
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FERROALLOYS
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CHEMICALS

CHLORINE
GLASS AND CERAMIC PRODUCTS
ORGANIC CHEMICALS
RETAIL

CONSOLIDATED NET SALES 1974/1975: US \$ 1.332 millions

CONSOLIDATED NET EARNINGS 1974/1975: US \$ 162 millions

May 18th 1976,

Admission to quotation on the Paris Stock Exchange

of the 18 769 635 \$ 5 nominal Imc's ordinary shares
already negotiated on most US markets.

NEW-YORK price: US \$ 34 1/4 on May 11th 1976

INTRODUCTORY BANKS:

BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
SOCIETE SEQUANAISE DE BANQUE

BALÔ of May 3rd 1976

COS-VIS No 78-81

A copy of the off-etc. may be obtained from the Introductory banks.

PRODOTTO E PUBLICATO DALLA SOCIETA' ITALIANA DI PUBBLICITA' PUBBLICITA'


هكذا من الأهل

Continued on next page:

International Bonds Traded in Europe

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FREE REPORT.


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Weekly net asset value
on May 17, 1976
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. \$36.74
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. \$26.80
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Investment: **Plasma, Methanol & Ethanol N.V., Naamloos 244, Amsterdam**

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EMHART CORPORATION

Pursuant to a merger transaction which became effective on 4th May 1976, Emhart Industries, Inc. (formerly known as Emhart Corporation) and USM Corporation have become wholly owned subsidiaries of Emhart Corporation. The share capital of Emhart Corporation, as at 4th May 1976, was :

Shares of Common Stock (US\$1 par value)	
Authorised	Issued, Outstanding and Fully Paid at 4th May 1976
25,000,000	8,362,254
<p>In addition 5,000,000 shares of \$2.10 Convertible Preference Stock, without par value, are authorised. 678,882 such shares have been issued and are convertible into 801,216 shares of Common Stock of Emhart Corporation. Warrants (which were issued attached to the Loan Stock referred to below and are detachable) are outstanding to subscribe in the aggregate for 521,201 shares of Common Stock of Emhart Corporation.</p>	

The Council of The Stock Exchange in London has admitted to the Official List all the issued shares of Common Stock of Emhart Corporation and the warrants referred to above.

USMC International Limited (Incorporated in the United Kingdom) is a wholly owned subsidiary of USM Corporation and has outstanding £14,046,250 9 per cent. Guaranteed Loan Stock 1982 (the "Loan Stock") which is listed on The Stock Exchange in London. Following the merger transaction and pursuant to a Supplemental Trust Deed dated 4th May 1976, certain conditions of the Stock have been amended.

Particulars relating to Emhart Corporation and USMC International Limited and particulars of the Loan Stock and the warrants, referred to above, are available in the statistical service of Exel Statistical Services Limited and copies of such particulars may be obtained during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturday and public holidays excepted) up to and including 4th June 1976 from:

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20 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3DB
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12 Tokenhouse Yard, London EC2R 7AN

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Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 19

- 1976 -	Stocks and Bonds	Div %	P/E Ratio	Hush Low	High	Low	High
\$ after tax	JPM AMERICAN	steat	5	hyr			
18%	Brewer	10	15	30%	1		
4%	Broderick	5	1	3%	3%	34%	
3%	Brady S&P	1	2%	21%	2%		
4%	Brooks	5	2	11%	14%	134%	
15%	Brookline	5	10	15%	4%		
5	Brumf	2	1	4%	4%		
2%	BTU Eng	1	1%	1%			

[illegible]

U.S. Commodity Prices

1995	132.00	
1996	134.00	
1997	135.00	
1998	133.00	
1999	132.00	
2000	133.00	
2001	132.00	
2002	133.00	
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2004	135.00	
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London Commodity

May 17, 1926				
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.76	16.61	Dec	724	899	921	-922	984	
.76	16.61	Mar.	902	881	898	809	882	
.00	157.50	May	878	864	877	880	801	
.30	159.90	Jul	858	845	860	-861	848	
.30	159.90	Lots: 3.111.						
.30	160.40	COFFEES						
.00	160.40	July	1360	1355	1357	-1361	1355	
.50	160.50	Aug	1403	1370	1374	-1376	1375	
.00	161.48	Sep	1402	1366	1378	-1379	1379	
.00	162.60	Nov	1393	1364	1365	-1367	1374	
.00	163.00	Jan.	1387	1358	1361	-1363	1363	
		Mar.	1375	1358	1356	-1360	1361	
		May	1380	1359	1352	-1358	1366	

015: 2,147.

London Metals Mark			
May 19, 1974			
	Today	Yesterday	Price
	Bid	Asked	Bid
Copper wire bars:			
spot	812.50	813.50	814
3 months	839	839.50	840
Cathodes:			
spot	839	839.50	840
3 months	836	836	846
Tin:			
spot	4,087	4,093	4,085
3 months	4,100	4,105	4,100
Lead:			
spot	252.50	253	252.50

months	413	-	413.50	416.70
6 months	428	-	428.50	431.50
12 months	247.70	-	247.70	244

3 months		249	249 10	250 30
Paris Commodities				
May 15, 1976				
	High	Low	Cross	
	Gold-marks			
SUGAR				
July	1,595	1,592	1,595-1,600	
Aug.	1,595	1,593	1,595-1,597	
Sept.				

1,325	1,690	1,707-1,715
—	—	— 1,700
—	—	1,670-1,690

Jan	—	1,455	1,470
Mar	1,468	1,466	1,464
May	—	1,455	1,470
Jul	—	—	1,455-1,470
Lots: 105.			
COCOA			
May	890	—	870-905
Jul	—	—	860-920
Sep	870	857	868-847
Dec	766	766	776-768
Mar	760	755	755-745
May	—	—	740-770
Lots: 212.			



"The difference between Chemical Bank and the other U.S. international giants isn't money. It's personal service."

More than money. In any language. CHEMICAL BANK

Main office: New York, N.Y. Beirut, Bermuda, Birmingham, Bogota, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Channel Islands, Chicago, Dubai, Edinburgh, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Jakarta, London, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City, Milan, Monrovia, Nassau, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, San Francisco, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei, Tehran, Tokyo, Toronto, Vienna, Zurich.

BALANCE SHEET 1975

On the 29th April, 1976, the annual meeting of the board of Banco di Sicilia approved the accounts for the 1975 financial year, that showed a net profit of Lire 2,059 million after depreciation and provisions for Lire 25,766 million of which Lire 14,292 million represent funds to cover the risk of losses.

The chairman, Dr. Ciro de Martino, reviewed the results of the activity of the banking section and of the special sections for industrial, mortgage, mining, farming, fishing and public works credit. These results are summarized by the increases of over Lire 700 billion in the total funds managed and of Lire 410 billion in loans and advances at short, medium and long term.

The organization in Italy was expanded with new branches in Perugia and Verona, which will be followed during the current year by further openings in Novi Ligure and Sesto San Giovanni. The organization abroad had the addition of a representative office in Abu Dhabi and one in Tokyo (the latter jointly owned with the other public credit institutions forming the "Intesa" agreement). It is also forthcoming the opening of a representative office in Budapest and a branch in New York.

FROM THE BALANCE SHEET AT 31st DECEMBER, 1975

Funds managed	Lire 5,008 billion
Lending by the banking section	" 2,090 "
Lending by the special sections	" 1,388 "
Investments in stocks and shares	" 1,109 "
Engagements and contingent liabilities	" 455 "



Banco di Sicilia

Public Credit Institution
Head Office in Palermo, Italy.
Capital funds: Lire 150.000.000.000.



Win Series, 4-2

Celtics Move to Final By Beating Cavaliers

By David Dupree

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, May 19.—The Boston Celtics flexed defensive muscles and used experience last night to defeat Cleveland Cavaliers, 94-84, and advance to the National Basketball Association Finals at the Phoenix Suns.

Is Seeded 1 for France

(S. May 19 (Reuters).)—Older Bjorn Borg of Sweden was made No. 1 seed in men's singles at the Open tennis championship third successive time.

seeds work out, the June 13 will be a repeat year, with Borg meeting the Guillermo Vilas.

French organizers have jockeyed players together. In Arthur Ashe, winner of last year, and ranked 10th player in 1975, and Manuel Orantes are women's field is what this many top international players from the line-up.

Stu Barker was made a 10th seed, with West German lasthoff taking the second round.

championships start May 31. Money on Connors

(S. May 19 (Reuters).)—Connors, last year's best player, was ranked 5-10-3 favorite bookmakers today to Wimbledon singles tennis.

at the 1974 Wimbledon men's last in the final last fellow-American Arthur Ashe is second choice at or the two-week tournament begins June 21.

Borg of Sweden is 8th man in the final. He is followed by Australian Seaworth and Guillermo Argentina, each 12 to 1.

One Olympic Site, at Least, Has Clear Sailing Ahead

Robert Trumbull

FROM, Ontario, May 19.—Unlike the frustrations of the main Olympic site in London, which has been plagued by delays and rising costs, every-thing is going fine at the site of the Olympic yachting venue in Kingston waters.

Kingston, Ontario, was chosen as the main venue for the 1976 Olympic games. Nor was there need for a new Olympic village to house the 1,000 or more competitors, plus the press and others.

Kingston didn't build a lake, the harbor is a lake. And a bulkhead was needed for the racing boats, with the community center, computer center, and other facilities.

Kingston is ready for the Olympics. The site is the best view from the water. The site is the best view from the water.

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Heffield, Ohio, May 19.—The Boston Celtics flexed defensive muscles and used experience last night to defeat Cleveland Cavaliers, 94-84, and advance to the National Basketball Association Finals at the Phoenix Suns.

The Celtics played steady, consistent, set-up basketball and then blew away the Cavaliers in the final two minutes.

The biggest play of the night was a steal and lay-up by Charlie Scott with 1 minute 28 seconds to play that gave the Celtics an 88-85 lead.

Cleveland was on top, 85-84, with 2:39 to play. The Cavaliers didn't score again until nine seconds remained in the game and Boston had a 92-85 lead.

Jo Jo White, who led Boston with 28 points, hit a jumper from near the left sideline to give the Celtics an 88-85 lead with 1:48 left.

The Cavaliers hurried the ball up court and tried to get it to Austin Carr, who had made 11 of 17 shots and scored 26 points. Scott was overplaying Carr and was in position to pick off Russell's 12-foot pass to him near the left sideline.

Scott batted the ball out in front of him, raced downcourt and dunked it.

"Charlie's steal did it," teammate Paul Silas said. "They came down after that and started throwing up shots and praying."

First, Bobby Smith missed a long jumper that White turned into a Boston lay-up with 40 seconds left.

Smith tried another long shot and so did Nate Thurmond. Both missed. Smith then fouled John Havlicek, who made both free throws for Boston's seventh and eighth straight points. With 17 seconds left, the Celtics had a 92-85 lead.

The Celtics had hoped to be able to play the game without using Havlicek, who was slowed considerably by an injured left foot. Havlicek started getting nervous early in the second quarter when Cleveland took a 25-24 lead. He called for Havlicek, and the 36-year-old Celtic captain limped into the game.

He played mostly at forward, but also spelled Scott and White at guard. With him in the line-up, the Celtics went into their pattern offense. White and Scott, who scored 20 points, had numerous open shots.

Ali Still Has Same Routine Before Fight

MUNICH, May 19 (UPI).—The fight often are dull, but not the press conferences. Unless you've seen them a few too many times.

Muhammad Ali went through his routine today, with his challenger, Richard Dunn, at his side. Ali met Ali in the ring of the Olympic Hall here early Tuesday morning in a scheduled 15-round title fight.

They met before the cameras today, where Ali told the Englishman: "You can't take my crown. Joe Frazer and George Foreman couldn't take my crown. My crown is too heavy for you young huns."

Joining the act were Dunn's manager, George Biddle, and his trainer, Jim Deane. Ali, both said they thought Ali had insulted them. While Deane was whispering in Dunn's ear, Ali yelled: "Don't listen to that little fat man. What he hell does he know about boxing. Who has he ever fought. He's running at the mouth," and then the champ said to Dunn:

"Don't be a dumb stumblebum. You listen to me. Intelligent boxers don't need anyone to tell them what to do. I don't listen to anyone."

Big Money Ahead

CHICAGO, May 19 (UPI).—Muhammad Ali will defend his heavyweight boxing title against Ken Norton for a possible \$9 million at Yankee Stadium in late September in a bout sponsored by Madison Square Garden, Ali's manager has announced.

Herbert Muhammad, the champ's manager, said Ali would get 50 per cent of the fight proceeds. He expected, "conservatively," that the champion's share would reach \$8 million.

"This could be very likely will be Ali's biggest paycheck," said John Condon, vice-president in charge of boxing at the Garden. "With closed circuit television

and all, it could reach that proportion [\$9 million]."

The fight is conditional on Ali beating the European champion, Richard Dunn of Britain, in Munich on May 25. Ali was guaranteed \$1.6 million for that fight and \$6 million for a bout against a Japanese wrestler, Antonio Inoke, in Tokyo in June.

"Madison Square Garden has picked its way through the jungle and is back as a major factor in the boxing business," said the Garden president, Mike Burke. "We broke the King empire."



ACROSS THE BOARD—Nate Thurmond of Cleveland comes down with rebound against Boston in first period.

Liverpool Wins UEFA Cup Over Bruges After a 1-1 Tie

From Wire Dispatches

BRUGES, Belgium, May 19.—Liverpool held the Bruges soccer club to a 1-1 tie tonight and it was good enough for the English team to gain the UEFA Cup.

The first-half goals came in the opening 15 minutes. Bruges talked first, leveling the aggregate score at 3-3 when Raoul Lambert beat England goalkeeper Ray Clemence from the penalty spot in the 11th minute. Liverpool did not dispute the penalty decision, as one of its defenders had his hands on the ball.

Bruges was ahead for only four minutes. East German referee Rudi Glockner awarded Liverpool an indirect free kick on the edge of the Bruges penalty area in the 18th minute and Kevin Keegan, off a short pass, hammered a hard low shot past the Belgian club's Danish goalkeeper, Bryger Jensen.

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Piniella's Hit in 16th Is Key Yanks Win on Second 5-Run Rally

CLEVELAND, May 19 (UPI).—Every two hours at frigid Municipal Stadium last night, the New York Yankees came up with five-run innings and that was enough to defeat the Cleveland Indians, 11-6.

The game, played before a crowd of 3,895, lasted 14 innings and 4 hours 28 minutes. By the end, there were only a few hundred people left in the stadium.

"I couldn't believe it," manager Billy Martin said of his team's victory. "It looked like it was going to be a draw."

Catchers Hunter, starting for New York, gave up five runs in the first inning. Hunter, Fritz Peterson, the Cleveland starter, maintained his sway over the Yankees, and in the ninth inning New York trailed, 6-1.

That was when the first five-run burst came about, as Thurmond Munson and Sandy Alomar got two-run singles. Two hours later, in the 16th, Lou Piniella dropped a two-run single in front of Charlie Spikes in right field and that opened the way for the other five-run extravaganza.

"Anything is better than a loss," Martin said after the game. "Even this."

Hunter, off to a slow start this season, gave up three runs in the first on Edo Caray's two-run single and George Hendrick's sacrifice fly. Two more scored in the third on Caray's single and Hendrick's seventh home run.

The Yankees tallied in the fourth on Piniella's double and Otto Velez's single, but Cleveland got that back in the seventh when Frank Duffy walked, advanced to third on the third of Duane Kuiper's five singles, and scored on Buddy Bell's infield out.

Both Peterson and Hunter are fast workers, and as the game moved to the ninth, it looked like a two-hour, 6-1 Indian victory. Then Peterson gave up singles to Piniella and Graig Nettles with none out. Manager Frank Robinson removed him and brought in Dave Laroche.

Laroche struck out Velez, then in rapid succession gave up a single to Willie Randolph, a walk to Rick Dempsey, a single to Alomar and a walk to Roy White, who fouled off eight pitches before getting his pass.

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Craig Kusick led off with a single and Phil Roof followed with another. The triumph went to Dave Goltz, who held the A's to seven hits.

Butch Wynegar hit a three-run homer for the Twins in the sixth. It was the fifth for the rookie and it came off Stan Bahnsen.

Red Sox 5, Tigers 3

At Detroit, Rick Miller delivered a two-out, two-run single in the ninth inning to give Boston a 5-3 victory over the Tigers. Two walks, a sacrifice and an intentional walk loaded the bases with one out, but John Hiller struck out Rick Burleson before Miller delivered his one-dribble single to third base.

The hit panned Jim Crawford, who had walked designated-hitter Fred Lynn to open the ninth, with his second loss.

Royals 3, Rangers 1

At Kansas City, Amos Osis slammed his seventh home run, over the 410-foot sign in center field, and undefeated Al Fitzmorris picked up his fifth triumph as the Royals beat Texas, 3-1, to move into first place in the American League West.

Osis' homer in the third inning tied him for the lead and gave the Royals a 3-0 lead. Kansas City had scored a run in the second when Hal McRae, who doubled to open the frame, scored on Frank White's single.

In pitching his third complete game of the year, Fitzmorris scattered seven hits, walked one and struck out two. Jim Umberger, who was knocked out of the game in the eighth inning when Osis singled and John Mayberry doubled him, suffered his third loss in six decisions.

Dodgers 5, Reds 0

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Prior to Ferguson's homer, Yeager doubled and Ron Cey walked. Ferguson then hit a 3-2 pitch into the center-field stands. Loser Jack Billingham worked the first six innings to make his record 4-3. Garvey singled in Bill Russell in the seventh inning for the fifth Dodger run.

Braves 5, Astros 2

At Houston, Jim Wynn's line single off Roger Metzger's glove drove home the winning run in the 10th inning, lifting Atlanta to a 3-2 victory over the Astros. Atlanta's Dave May drove a double against the right-center-field wall to lead off the inning against losing reliever Mike Barlow, 2-2. May moved to third on Jerry Royster's single before scoring on Wynn's hit.

Padres 7, Giants 6

At San Francisco, Dave Winfield scored all the way from second base on an infield out in the 11th inning to give San Diego, which had trailed 6-0 after six innings, a 7-6 victory over the Giants. Winfield, doubled with one out in the 11th and scored as catcher Fred Kendall hit into a force-out at second base.

The Giants protested that Doug Rader, who had been on first base with a walk, interfered with the relay throw to first that would have completed an inning-ending double play with no scoring.

Pirates 4, Cardinals 1

At St. Louis, Bill Robinson hit a three-run homer off Al Hrabosky in the ninth inning to give Pittsburgh a 4-1 victory over the Cardinals. Hrabosky, entering the game in the ninth, walked Richie Hebner and gave up a single to Al Oliver, then struck out Willie Stargell and Richie

